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TEXTILE BULLETIN

INSTITUTE FOR
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SOCIAL SCIENCE

Vol. 45

FEBRUARY 15, 1934

No. 24

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Annual Review Number





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BUTTERWORTH agrees with you . . .

Business Week!

THIS part of the weekly editorial in the December 9th issue of Business Week so aptly applies to the Textile Finishing Industry that we feel it unnecessary to add any thoughts of our own — so completely does it express them.

"— since price-cutting is barred, cost-cutting is the best weapon left with which to fight the battle for survival. The high-cost plant is doomed, under the codes. Its only hope is to modernize. Codes do not wipe out competition; they intensify it. Establishments which have lived all these years by dark and devious practices suddenly must meet efficiency on its own battleground.

It must always be remembered, too, that the manufacturer's most dangerous competitors are not his rivals in his own line. The deadliest competition is between industries. Here, cost is vital.

The progressive manufacturer can install new equipment with greater assurance when his code protects him. In the past, he hesitated to make heavy investment in better machines when his competitor could wipe out the cost advantage by posting overnight notice of a wage cut."

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CROWN RAYON YARNS,

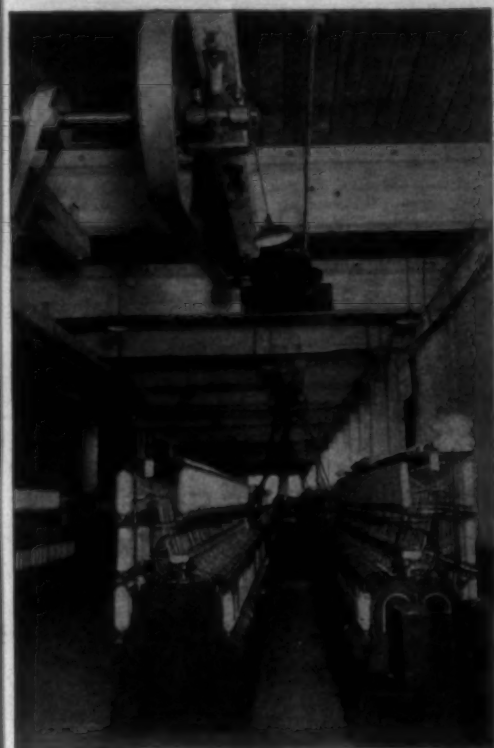
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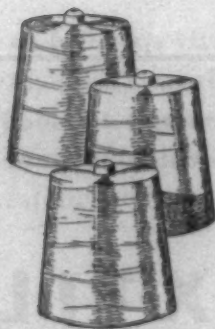
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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 45—No. 24

FEBRUARY 15, 1934

Textiles Under the NRA

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE was not a good year for crystal gazers. Forecasters who started out bravely in January were pretty well sunk by the middle of March. Events multiplied upon themselves so rapidly that prophets were left unsung and all old measures of progress lost their value.

It has long been our custom in our Annual Review Number to look backward over the events of the year just closed and forward into the coming year in an attempt to form some idea of what we might reasonably expect to be written upon the new page in textile history.

Frankly, we do not feel that it is possible to compare textile developments in 1933 with those in any preceding years. The picture that developed last year was so different from anything we had ever known that all of the old standards of comparison are futile and meaningless.

When the textile industry enlisted as the first recruit to see service under the insignia of the Blue Eagle, it took on a new allegiance that meant the brushing aside of many of the traditions it had known since its infancy. Most of the old ideas went into the discard when the New Deal was dealt. It was a case of new cards for all hands, dealt face up on the table with no chance for an ace up the sleeve.

Cherished ideals of inbred individualism gave way to the new idea of partnership between industry and government. Today all mills have certain fixed conditions to govern their operation from which they cannot legally deviate.

The changes that have come about are so numerous and so penetrating that it is impossible for any of us to know all the answers. The most gigantic experiment that was ever attempted in industry has been under

1933

way since last July. Whatever else may be said of 1933, no one can deny that in point of interest and change it was the most important year in textiles since handpower was

displaced by horsepower.

If we must cling to the old comparisons we know that in point of mill earnings, steady operations, market activity, increased employment and general gain, 1933 was far and away the best of any recent year for the textile industry. Concrete evidence in support of these facts are given elsewhere in this issue.

Instead, therefore, of trying to measure textile progress last year with the old yardstick of former years, in this issue we present in review some of the most important phases of the New Deal as they apply to textiles.

The views of some of those in high places in the textile picture are set forth to record the results of the first six months of operation under the Textile Code. They are interesting and valuable in that they present the highlights of the experience that the mills have so far had under NRA, and for whatever influence they may have in shaping future policies.

In one respect at least, it is agreed that one major objective of the textile industry was attained last year after many years of failure. The spirit of co-operation that trade leaders have so longed urged, is nearer reality than ever before. Sentiment has crystallized to a greater extent than was ever known in the past. Majority opinion now rules.

While 1933 has slipped away to join the countless years that have faded into the past, the new principles that the year brought to industry are still too vitally alive to be dismissed without the best thought of all of us.

1934

Control of Production Should Assure Success of Textile Industry

By George A. Sloan

President of the Cotton-Textile Institute and Chairman of the Cotton-Textile Code Authority.

FOR the cotton textile industry the present year should be a period of constructive achievement. Endowed in 1933 with a code of fair competition, now firmly established, the industry has a solid foundation upon which to build for the future.

Constructive self-regulation has become a fact instead of a vision. Predicted benefits already have been largely realized and seem assured of more complete realization.

The greatest menace to the stability of the industry—unrestricted over-capacity with consequent overproduction—has been disarmed by a system of reasonable control. Wages and employment have shown substantial improvement. Industry-wide adjustment is effective in hours of operation for machinery and workers. And harmonious procedure prevails in the industry under the guidance of an industry committee in co-operation with the Government and with the widespread support of employers and employees.

That, in brief, is the progress achieved in the first six months under the code which now affords the industry a brighter outlook than it has experienced for many years.

Whatever may have been the misgivings with which the industry embraced the new industrial theory, they now are replaced by a spirit of confidence. The days of experiment have been successfully weathered. The era of proven results is here.

Benefits already achieved were largely made possible by the willingness and determination of the industry as a whole to give the code every opportunity to succeed. This great measure of support has been given because the code was formulated by a representative committee of the industry to fit the needs of the industry.

To illustrate the objectives sought by the code and the progress made toward their attainment let us consider briefly the former predicament of the cotton textile industry. Outstanding is the fact that industry has a productive capacity which, without restraint on output, far over-balances consumer market requirements. There are 30,000,000 spindles in place, one-half of which in unre-

stricted operation would be ample to meet an unusual demand for cotton goods.

With productive capacity so greatly in excess of demand it was only to be expected that a whole train of evils should have crept into the picture. Among them were such practices as all-day and night operation of machinery to keep overhead costs down in a price scramble for business. Over-supply of goods, demoralized prices, and panic selling are natural concomitants in such a situation, with consequent loss to producers and eventually to employees through downward spiraling of wages as profits vanish. The industry long had suffered from such consequences.

It was widely recognized that unrestrained over-capacity was the root of the industry's difficulties. But no effective means of correcting it could be employed until NRA eventuated. In formulating a code the industry's representatives had a practical opportunity for effecting reasonable restraint. The maximum of 80 hours per week was set for machine operation with adequate provision for further adjustment of hours if and when necessity arose for keeping production in balance with current demand.

This is the key provision of the code. It has beneficial assurance not only for the industry and its employees, but also for all those who deal with the industry. Reasonable stability at this base is intended to eliminate wide fluctuations in supply and prices thereby removing uncertainties for manufacturers and merchants and con-

tributing also to more confident buying by the consumer public. There have been favorable reactions in these directions which given time should firmly establish a situation beneficial to everyone.

Restraint of over-capacity furnished a base upon which the industry could build for improvement in other directions. With assurance that its major disruptive factor was now susceptible to control, the industry with a reasonable degree of confidence could assume and has as-

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Geo. A. Sloan

The New Deal and the Textile Industry

By O. Max Gardner*

Former Governor of North Carolina

I SHALL not recite chronologically the steps taken by the national administration to put our collective houses in order and to start the wheels of the new deal. The President moved at once to preserve and strengthen the credit of the government of the United States. While the new deal has borrowed and spent billions to meet the needs of emergency, its policy has been consistently to require the regular arms of the government to live within the regular income of the government.

The next step in the new deal was concerned with the credit of the citizens of the United States. Indeed, on the day on which he was inaugurated the President had to begin to tackle the banking crisis.

Along with the banking reforms which the President hustled through Congress went the Home Loan Act, the Farm Loan Act, and the Bankruptcy Act, all having to do with improving credit—the credit of the citizens of the country. They were all designed to prevent the homes, the farms, and the businesses of our people from being lost to them on account of changing conditions, and especially on account of the fact that the dollar that they were being required to pay in interest was more than twice as dear as the dollar they had obligated themselves to pay.

When Roosevelt was inaugurated there were perhaps 14 or 14 million workers with no jobs to work at. Many of them had been without jobs one, two, and even three years. Their savings were long since eaten up. The new deal moved to alleviate their distress. It put 300,000 young men to work in the protection of our forests. It provided half a billion dollars to keep the absolutely destitute from starving. It provided more than 3 billion dollars for a broad program of public works to give jobs and stimulate new hope during the immediate period necessary to organize the new deal program and get it started.

These plans and acts were designed primarily to meet the immediate emergency. Fundamentally, their purpose was to hold the front and give no ground until the permanent advance could be got under way. The real continuing program of the new deal was to overcome what the President called "the creeping paralysis of unemployment" and to lift the pitifully low prices of farm products. Its real purpose was to increase the purchasing power of our population. The plan was to start at the

bottom and go up. Today, after nearly a year of the new deal program, this nation is convinced of the truism of the proverb of wisdom—that prosperity that does not lift all ever permanently lifts any.

THE NRA

The most discussed, the most lauded, the most criticised child of the new deal is NRA. A psychologist would call it a problem child. It is this aspect of the new deal in which the country at large has finally built its strongest faith. The National Industrial Recovery Act is the Magna Charta of industrial society in its present-day form. The purpose of the National Industrial Recovery Act was declared by Congress to be to provide for the general welfare by promoting the organization of industry and co-operative action among trade groups, to induce unit action of labor and management, to increase consumption by increasing purchasing power, to reduce unemployment, and to improve standards of labor. The act permits open agreements among the units of an industry to promote their industrial welfare under codes of fair competition. I do not hesitate to say that, in my judgment, the codes of fair competition that have been promulgated since last spring have had a power and influence in improving the economic conditions of industry, of labor, and in safeguarding the consumer, to an extent heretofore believed to be impossible, if indeed not unthinkable. Never before in the history of this or any other country has such a broad and comprehensive scheme for digging out of the depths of devastating depression been undertaken.

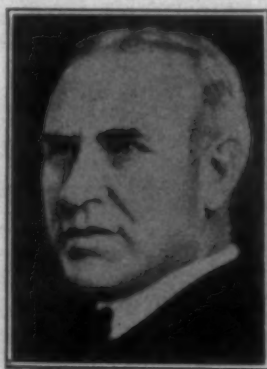
COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The biggest industry in the South is the cotton manufacturing industry. It has more capital invested and more men employed than any other industry. The value of the manufactured product, aside from taxes, is bigger than that of any other industry.

Not only is it the biggest industry in the entire South, but it is one of the most important in the nation. It is a highly competitive industry. It has been absolutely primitive in its individualism.

No one knows this better than we in North Carolina. As Governor of the State, I tried in 1930 and again in 1931 to secure the co-operation of the Governors of other cotton manufacturing States in calling a conference of cotton manufacturers to sit around the table and endeavor by common agreement to reach uniformity on hours of work, child labor laws, and other problems common to

(Continued on Page 56)



O. Max Gardner

*Mr. Gardner is President of the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C. He now lives in Washington, and among his other duties is acting in an advisory capacity to the Cotton Textile and Rayon Industries.

Code Principles Bring Important Changes to Industry

By T. M. Marchant

President American Cotton Manufacturers Association



THE turn of the year saw a rapidly changing picture of social, political and economic events.

Industry self government has taken a definite form and is gaining momentum.

The evils that have cursed so many industries have been brought out into the open and had the spotlight of intelligent analysis focused upon them.

Codes of relief measures have been enacted and now practically every industry has its industrial charter given it to place it in a position of economic safety. Co-operation has been finally accepted as a fundamental philosophy for the new business era.

In the vanguard of the new era struts the cotton textile industry with Code Number One. Not only does it have this position numerically but it enjoys the distinction of rightfully marching at the head of the industrial parade.

In Washington, in New York, in labor, in industry, its precepts and principles rank with distinction. It not only has a code, it obeys its code. It, by and large, does not chisel and study the policies that are merely "within the law."

The average cotton textile industrialist appreciates the social acclaim given to the industry by reason of its codal principles. Almost over night this industry changed from one of disrepute (because of traditional heritage) into one of pride and applause.

The code did not do all of this. The industry has had this trend for years and has been approaching these principles, and yet a prejudiced public would not appreciate this fact. Now, with government approval of the codal principles which the industrialist wrote, the public sees and believes.

There is nothing new or surprising in the codal principles. The cotton textile manufacturers have been opposed to child labor for years. It has been one of the baffling problems that the dangling units could not completely solve, and yet when it was written in the code, it affected relatively only a small per cent because the manufacturers, one by one, were gradually solving the problem. The manufacturers are glad that it is now solved and hope it will stay solved.

The question of shorter working hours and higher wage rates, as indicated in code, were only the expressed desires of a group of men who for years had been studying these questions and trying to arrive at some means of effectuating better hours and better wages.

That the industry has not been indifferent to many progressive ideas is evidence not only by the contents of the code but by the ease with which these principles were formulated, and further by the universal acceptance of them by the industry.

Another compensating factor arising from the NRA is the better understanding which has developed between employer and employee. While misunderstandings of the purposes and accomplishments of the code brought about a few minor labor problems, they were of lesser importance. It is believed that today the executive and employee are closer together than ever before. Through the National and State Industrial Relations Boards, they have been brought together around the table with a spirit of understanding which is encouraging.

Perhaps one of the greatest compensations is just now being realized by our industry. It is the matter of mutual understanding as among manufacturers and the present tendency of industry to regulate its own problems of production through group action within the industry. The cotton textile industry is made up of a number of groups. The statistical position and influencing circumstances of the individual groups frequently vary widely. Through group consent, however, the industry finds itself competent to meet its problems, and work them out in the light of group needs.

This phase of code development is yet in its infancy and is yet to prove itself, but so far it bids fair to become a most constructive force in the development of the future of the industry.

PROCESSING TAX SHOULD BE EQUALIZED

One of the most serious problems facing the cotton manufacturers, during recent months, has been the processing tax. We now have it in full force, and some of the mills are feeling its effect severely. It is a tax almost ten times as heavy as the ordinary annual taxes. In some cases it amounts to more than the payroll.

This tax we have been unable to pass on successfully through a labyrinth of unwilling buyers. It is an added load for the mill; nor has it been of material benefit to the farmer. In fact, the farmer has been more seriously hurt by the processing tax than has the manufacturer.

The effect of the tax would not have been so serious, but for low tariff walls and the absence of compensating taxes on competing fibres. Flax, hemp, wool, jute, bur-lap, rayon, silk, sisal, paper and other competing fibres have been manufactured or produced domestically or imported into this country in alarming proportions since the introduction of the processing tax, and our own exported cotton is now being manufactured abroad and shipped back to us over tariff walls to beat us at our superficially raised domestic price. Our own foreign markets for cotton goods seem completely lost.

Recently a small compensating tax was placed on jute and paper products. The other competitors are still free of processing tax. The industry needs and deserves protection against such unfair competition.

Mill Shares In Better Position

By H. J. Brackford

Of A. M. Law & Co.

SOUTHERN textile stocks followed very closely the trend of the Stock Exchange averages except that, being less active, the general trend was rather steadily forward throughout the year with very little recession from August to November. The lowest quotations were in May and June of 1932. As a small amount of textile stocks were held as collateral, unsettled banking conditions did not lead to liquidation but instead when quotations were very low the market lapsed into a period of extreme inactivity. With the abandonment of the gold standard in April prices began to advance following very closely the improved earnings of the mills from week to week. At no time during the last fifteen years has the market for textile stocks followed more closely the daily trend of the cotton goods market. Buyers of stocks were people who were well informed as to mill earnings and were basing their judgment on steadily improving conditions.

FIRST QUARTER PROFITS

Contrary to the general impression, a number of mills showed profits for the first quarter of 1933. During the second quarter, profits, especially of the print cloth mills, were unusually satisfactory because of speculative buying of goods and because of purchases in anticipation of higher labor costs and the processing tax. Inventory appreciation played a minor role with the exception of several large mills as the average company did not have large inventories of cotton or goods and profits were largely due to an unusual margin existing from May to August 1st. After the first of August, the spread was quite small. However, the industry, as a whole, was able to recoup some of its former losses and the average mill has greatly improved its financial statement. Many of the weaker units have taken on new life. This is especially true of print cloth mills which, as a class, experienced the most satisfactory earnings of any group of mills with the possible exception of rayon weaving units. Fine cotton goods mills using combed yarns showed the least improvement. Whereas the productive equipment of mills manufacturing other classes of goods had been well liquidated, fine goods units continued to show an excess capacity, especially after the placing of practically all mills on an 80-hour week. Buyers of goods, because of increased costs have been skipping from carded cottons to rayon. This situation may be improved later, if the consuming public demand a higher quality of goods, after their education to a plateau of price levels has been completed.

The textile industry took a leading position among the industries of the country when it showed that it was sufficiently organized to promptly complete Code Number One, which



code, in spite of all its imperfections, has been beneficial to the industry as a whole and has set a precedent for industry regulation in general. It removed a large part of the competitive advantage which Southern mills had in competition with New England. This may have been due to the haste with which it was promulgated. The provisions limiting expansion and providing for

curtailment have been and will be most helpful.

MILLS ADJUST TO NEW CONDITIONS

Mill executives have been so busy adjusting themselves to new conditions that nothing has been done during the year toward vertical mergers or much-needed reforms in merchandising. These developments are left to the future. Rayon weaving and its growth in North Carolina has been an outstanding development. Numerous finishing plants had already been built in the South and the fabrication of garments will undoubtedly be a sectional development in the near future.

TEXTILE SHARES UNDERVALUED

In spite of the considerable advance in stocks indicated on the tabulation given below, textile shares are still under-valued in proportion to their earnings for 1933 and reasonable prospects for 1934. Had textile stocks been more active they would have advanced a great deal higher during July. As it is, they are comparatively low and the present active demand with small floating supply is likely to push prices considerably higher, regardless of the price trend on the New York Stock Exchange. If 1926 is to be regarded as a standard for commodities and possibly for stocks it can be seen that textile shares have a long way to go in order to reach that level, which year incidentally was not a particularly prosperous one for the textile industry. This industry has not been able to show a reasonable return on its total investment of plant and working capital since 1923. Cotton mills, as a class, did not show normal profits in 1928 and 1929. The industry began to be faced with over-production during 1928 and started to decline during that year.

ADVANCE IS EXPECTED

In looking toward the future, it is reasonable to expect a steady advance in stocks during 1934. There are numerous bids and the buying is of high character. The floating supply of stocks is very small and as dividends are resumed or increased, quotations should gradually advance to higher levels. The market has also broadened and interest in Southern textile shares is by no means confined to the Piedmont section of the South. New England and New York, which owners have been sellers of textile stocks for years, are again buyers.

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A Message To Operating Executives From An Operating Executive

By H. H. Iler*

President Southern Textile Association

PROBLEMS were plentiful during the years of decline into, and throughout, the depression. The turn of the tide has brought others even more perplexing. Altogether the lot of the operating executive is perhaps a harder one now than before the dawn of the "New Era" which held so much promise of everybody getting through the day's work in a limited time which would provide several additional hours of rest and relief from the worries of the job. In most cases it is probably safe to say that his hours are longer, his burdens greater, his responsibilities larger, and more numerous, and his problems more complex.

However, there is compensation for the operating executive in this respect. Although the radically changed picture has increased his worries, it has at the same time presented opportunity for greater play of his abilities, and therefore his chances for advancement are perhaps more possible of realization than ever before.



H. H. Iler

Formerly, as the demand came down along the line from selling agents for lower priced goods to meet competition, operating executives could appease their managements only by finding more and more ways to

reduce costs. Even though the same reason may not now exist, another has come into being that makes it far more important. Rising costs from various new forms of taxation, and compliance with our government's restrictions and requirements, make it imperative that we accomplish the impossible in true American fashion by still further reducing costs of those things over which we have some control. It seems that we are in a "hot spot" now where formerly we were only occasionally "heated up."

But let us not be dismayed by outlook that may discourage if we dwell upon the difficulties portended. Hills are never so steep as they appear from a distance to be, and we can make the grade—however steep the hills—and however rough the going—if we will apply ourselves and study our job's possibilities. More incentive to dig

into details now exists, and if we have ambition to succeed we will learn the "whys" of things, to enable us to map out safe and sane policies and measures. With factual data this may be done, whereas we could "get by" in the old days on snap judgment mixed with guesswork, if our luck held, but oftentimes the luck did not hold, and many failures resulted in disorganization and losses.

OPERATING EXECUTIVES PREPARED

It is to the credit of the general run of operating executives, in the Southern field at least (I cannot refer to others because my knowledge and acquaintance does not extend outside of the Southern field), that they are not just now beginning to study their work in all its phases and aspects. Consequently they have been pretty well prepared to meet the changing situation as changes took place. The wide circulation of trade journals, and noticeable presence in many departmental offices of leading textbooks, attests the progressiveness of a majority of these men who are also affiliated with the Southern Textile Association whose slogan is, "The best Superintendents and Overseers in the Textile Industry."

Efficient carrying on of the work has always been a duty, but it is quite probable that many of us did not before realize how far we were from efficiency when we sometimes in the past vainly referred to "our present-day efficiently run plants." It looks now as if we were kidding ourselves when we claimed to be efficient, as many better things have been developed since those days not far past.

We hear and read much these days about the devaluated dollar, but has anyone yet claimed that they should be wasted because of such devaluation? Well, hardly, and don't fool yourself that only fifty-nine cents worth of material and supplies is being wasted, or thrown away, by some careless employee when you know it will take a dollar to replace it.

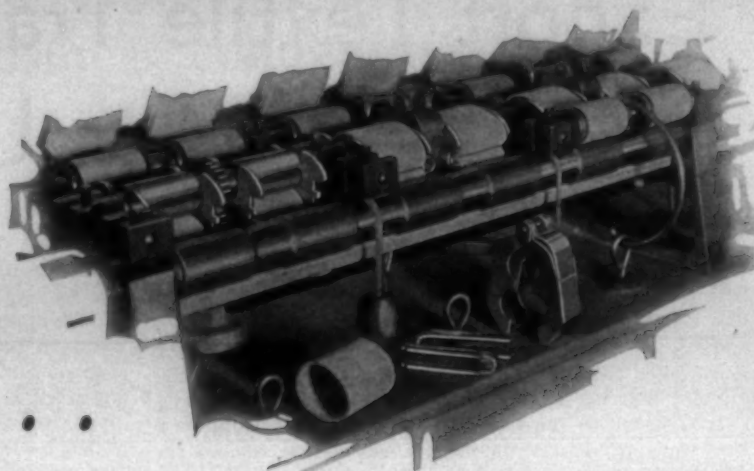
HOW SAVINGS CAN BE EFFECTED

There are many ways to offset increased costs due to restriction of operating hours, limitations on productive machinery, additional taxation. Some of these are elimination of wastes heretofore considered inconsequential, searching out wastes previously unsuspected, intelligent planning to avoid the occurrence of potential wastes. Wastes can exist in many forms, such as leakage of air, steam, water, oil, and other liquids and gases; belt slippages, and losses due to faulty drive selection and design; power losses due to faulty lubrication, and lack of lubrication, improperly designed and inefficiently maintained

(Continued on Page 48)

*Mr. Iler is Chief Engineer of the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.

Speaking of Pioneering . . .



- Did you know that Whitin has quietly and successfully perfected the only practical system of long drafting on Roving Machinery?
- Whatever the method used on Spinning Frames, only Whitin-Casablanco can give you equal opportunity to save in the card room.
- Did you know that large mills, including Canadian Cottons, Limited . . . Dwight Manufacturing Company . . . Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills, Inc. . . . *are completely equipped* with Whitin-Casablanco on Roving Frames, while fifty other mills are partially equipped?
- There is no other DEVELOPED system of high drafting for roving.
- You can take advantage of it *now* . . . do not await the outcome of future experimental installations . . . your competitors are saving money TODAY!
- Take time to profit!

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITIN

WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

Export Textile Trade Crippled By Higher Costs Under Code

THE advance in prices on textiles made in the United States because of NRA is causing a severe loss in export trade to the mills in this country, according to a statement from the Textile Export Association of the United States which urges the Administration set up reciprocal treaties and exchanges of quotas to retain our normal export trade.

In a letter to the Cotton-Textile Institute, Walter S. Brewster, president of the Export Association, reviews the decline of our exports and the causes thereof. His letter follows:

"In his radio address on May 7, 1933, President Roosevelt announced that industry should be given the opportunity of constructive self-government and stated particularly that the cotton textile industry would welcome such an opportunity for improvement. The Congress provided the necessary machinery within the National Industrial Recovery Act. Hardly before the ink was dry on the President's signature, which made NRA the law of the land, a recommended code for cotton textiles was in General Johnson's hands.

"As you know, our approved code, effective July 17, 1933, carried with it provision for minimum wages and maximum hours which more than doubled our monthly payrolls and measurably increased our overhead charges. Freed from the never-intended purpose of the anti-trust laws, we welcomed this first opportunity for self-control under Government supervision. We were glad that such first united action of our industry concerned itself primarily with improvements for the worker. Hours were shortened and we find that whereas the number of employees on the industry's payrolls in March, 1933, amounted to 320,000, this figure increased to 451,000 in July and 460,000 in August. In addition to increasing wages throughout the industry, we brought our employment status back to the 1926 level. After six months' practical experience under the first code, we are still strong believers in the NRA and we are enthusiastically supporting its administration under General Johnson.

"Search our code through and you will find no recorded effort to establish a scale of prices. Our first concern was *recovery*, was to get more people back to work, was to increase purchasing power. We were considerably concerned, and so expressed ourselves at that time, over this increased burden on the cost of cotton goods. Cotton is the base of the moderate priced clothing of the world. Our staple foods are sacked in cotton cloths. We have been exchanging cotton goods with the West Indies and the Philippine Islands for their tobacco, oil and sugar. Our exports of cotton goods have been about 500,000,000 yards per year which requires over 1,000,000 spindles tended by more than 35,000 operatives.

"We called the attention of the Administration to the fact that these NRA additional costs should be equalized if we were to save our export business and save the jobs of 35,000 people employed in the manufacture of cotton goods destined for export markets.

JAPAN GETS PHILIPPINE TRADE

"Cable report of conditions in the Philippine Islands

issued for release on January 27th by the Department of Commerce shows us the extent of the loss of business of the United States in the Philippine market to Japan.

"Philippine imports from the United States in piece goods in July, 1933, show that 80 per cent came from the United States, compared with 10 per cent from Japan and the remaining 10 per cent from other countries, and, by November, 1933, the share of the United States had fallen to 32 per cent and that of Japan had risen to 56 per cent with the remaining 12 per cent divided among other countries.

"In January, 1933, Japan* exported to the Philippine Islands 1,930 packages of cotton goods. During the same month, the United States exported 7,029 packages. In December, 1933, Japan exported 6,250 packages to the Philippine Islands and the United States 2,890 packages. New Business to the Philippine Islands has reached the vanishing point.

"Japan has recently accepted the Indian Government proposal by which Japan will take 1,500,000 bales of Indian cotton per year and will export to India 400,000,000 yards of cloth. The 1,500,000 bales of cotton will make over 2,000,000,000 yards of cloth. Some of these Japanese cloths made of Indian cotton will replace in the Philippine Islands and in Cuba, American cloth made out of American cotton in American mills, but we still continue to take tobacco, coconut oil and sugar from these islands. It did not take India long to swap to Japan cotton for cloth; we seem to be able to swap quickly apples and pears to France for wines and liquors; but are we as quick about swapping cotton goods? We seem more concerned in plans for plowing up cotton—more willing to fit production to home demand which has forced curtailment in cotton textile production causing decreases in employment and payrolls, all of which has become necessary and due in part to the fact that Japan takes Indian cotton, depreciates its currency, provides Government subsidies, and not only drives our goods out of Cuba and the Philippine Islands, but is actually shipping cotton products to the United States.

SHOULD NOT LOSE EXPORTS

"Our exports should not be abandoned unless and until such decision is reached as a result of a carefully thought-out plan. Leaders in our industry have indicated that if a national policy of isolation is determined upon, this industry would doubtless be willing to be a partner with the Government in a program to measure the price we pay for cotton, and the price we pay for labor in the cotton mills by whatever our people will and can afford to pay for the finished product. But our Government has not embarked upon such a program. And as long as we are paying billions of dollars for CWA jobs for emergency relief, shouldn't our Government give serious thought to financing a plan to save the jobs of those who have been growing the 200,000 bales of cotton and those 35,000 mill operatives who have been converting this cotton into the 500,000,000 yards of export cloth? If the jobs of these people and all others directly and indirectly

(Continued on Page 47)

These are NOT charts showing the improvement in business conditions —

but

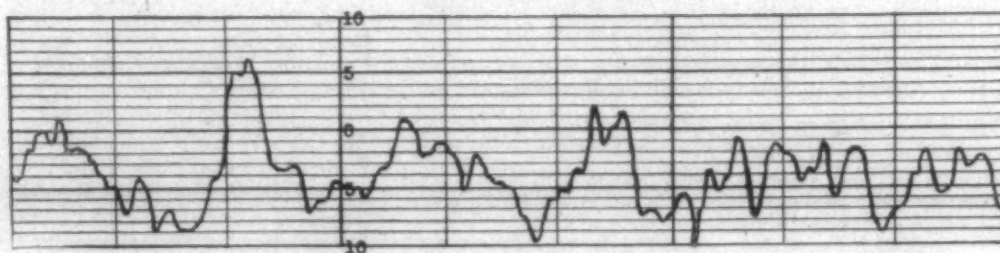
they DO show how the quality of your work can be improved with

Saco-Lowell Controlled Draft Drawing

1

Average
Variation

33.3%

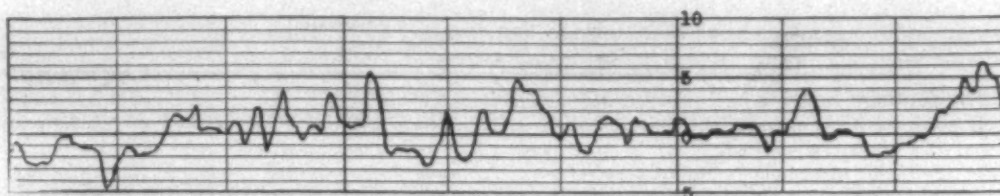


Sliver Tester Chart of the mill's original comber sliver. 33.3% Variation.

2

Average
Variation

15.4%



Sliver Tester Chart of the mill's original finisher drawing sliver. 15.4% Variation.

3

Average
Variation

9%



Sliver produced by S-L Controlled Draft Drawing Process. Uniformity improved 42%.

THESE charts indicate how a 42% IMPROVEMENT IN UNIFORMITY was effected in this mill's sliver* as compared to their regular work. ¶ Complete descriptive bulletin of the Controlled Draft Drawing process (the newly developed system of continuous control which draws from intermediate laps instead of from a number of individual ends of sliver) sent upon request.

*This was a fine yarn mill, using combed stock.

**SACO-
LOWELL
SHOPS**

147 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. ATLANTA, GA.
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Much Additional Machinery Installed in South in 1933

INSTALLATION of additional equipment by Southern textile mills during 1933 showed a very large increase over the amount installed in 1932 and reflected the better conditions experienced by the mills in the past year.

Figures from Clark's Annual Spindle, Loom and Knitting Machine Increase give in detail the number of additional spindles, looms, and knitting machines by the individual mills. The figures do not show equipment installed for replacement purposes and represent net gain in productive machinery.

ADDITIONAL SPINDLESS SHOW BIG GAIN

In 1933 Southern mills installed a total of 279,750 spindles, or approximately five times as many as were installed in 1932, when the figure was only 40,482. The figure for 1933 is about twice as great as for 1931, when the number of spindles installed was 139,076.

LOOM INCREASE DOUBLE THAT OF 1932

The number of looms installed during 1933 was 7,488, as compared with 3,849 in 1932 and 5,176 in 1931, the gain in additional looms being the largest in three years.

KNITTING MILLS INCREASE MACHINES

The Southern knitting mills have continued to increase their equipment. During 1933 they installed 3,375 additional machines, as against 2,357 in 1932 and 4,990 in 1931. Of the machines installed last year, 3,107 were circular knitting machines and 268 were of the full-fashioned type.

The figures shown below are compiled from data in the January 1, 1934, edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills.

Clark's Annual Spindle Increase List

The following tabulations give the name and location of each mill in the South that installed additional spindles during 1933, together with the total by States:

Alabama

	Spindles
Roberta Mill, Alexander City	3,192
Anniston Mfg. Co., Anniston	1,440
*Southern Mills Corp., Anniston	1,200
Avondale Mills, Birmingham	2,672
Alabama Mills Co., Clanton	512
Alabama Mills Co., Dadeville	304
Alabama Mills Co., Haleyville	1,012
Alabama Mills Co., Jasper	2,480
West Point Mfg. Co., Lanett	3,508
West Point Mfg. Co., Langdale	966
Cotton Mill Products Co., Mobile	3,264
Southern Mfg. Co., Munford	1,100
Opp Cotton Mills, Opp	228
Avondale Mills, Pell City	2,688
Alabama Mills Co., Russellville	2,544

*Indicates New Mills.

Avondale Mills, Sycamore	422
Avondale Mills, Sylacauga	6,464
Samoset Cotton Mills, Talladega	4,272
Alabama Mills Co., Wetumpka	400
Total	38,668

Georgia

Goodyear Clearwater Mills No. 3, Atco	6,480
Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus	23,760
Meritas Mills, Columbus	2,090
Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus	10,260
American Thread Co., Dalton	6,796
Piedmont Cotton Mills, Egan	2,006
Mary Leila Cotton Mills, Greensboro	680
Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Rockmart	15,696
Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville	2,952
*Mary Delia Mfg. Co., Thomson	16,876
Martha Cotton Mills, Thomaston	16,000
Total	103,596

Louisiana

Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans	4,000
Total	4,000

Mississippi

Aponaug Mfg. Co., Kosciusko	9,072
J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills No. 2, Magnolia	1,258
J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills, Starkville	1,920
Aponaug Mfg. Co., No. 2, West Point	1,108
Total	13,358

North Carolina

American Cotton Mills, Bessemer City	11,500
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte	1,920
Carlton Yarn Mills, Cherryville	5,000
Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham	896
Erwin Cotton Mills, Erwin	2,840
Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City	1,056
American Combed Yarn Mills, Gastonia	2,488
Gastonia Thread Mills, Gastonia	9,000
Piedmont Mill, Gastonia	3,500
Ruby Cotton Mills, Gastonia	4,096
P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Hanes	1,040
Melville Mills, Lincolnton	2,026
Cross Cotton Mills, Marion	908
Marion Mfg. Co., Marion	3,312
Ragan Spinning Co., Ragan	1,056
Cartex Mills, Salisbury	976
Mobile Cotton Mills, Selma	256
Hall-Kale Mfg. Co., Troutman	2,166
Total	54,036

South Carolina

	Spindles
Santee Mills, Bamberg	460
Hampton Spinning Mills, Clover	1,300
Brandon Corp., Greenville	5,888
Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville	432
Santee Mills, Orangeburg	624
Pacolet Mfg. Co., Pacolet	472
Jackson Mills, Wellford	1,884
Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney	5,792
Total	16,852

Tennessee

Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga	16,000
*Jones Mfg. Co., Humbolt	1,920
Wellington Mills, Knoxville	21,900
Werthan Bag Corp., Nashville	9,000
Total	48,820

Texas

Texas Gauze Mills, New Braunfels	400
Total	400

Spindle Increase By States

	Spindles
Alabama	38,668
Georgia	103,596
Louisiana	4,000
Mississippi	13,358
North Carolina	54,036
South Carolina	16,852
Tennessee	48,820
Texas	400
Total	279,750

Clark's Annual Loom Increase List

The following tabulations give the name and location of each mill in the South that installed additional looms in 1933, together with the total by States:

Alabama

	Looms
Dwight Mfg. Co., Alabama City	76
Anniston Mfg. Co., Anniston	65
Bemis Bros. Bag Co., Bemiston	68
Selma Mfg. Co., Birmingham	75
Indian Head Mills, Cordova	34
West Point Mfg. Co., Fairfax	16
Alabama Mills Co., Wetumpka	32
Total	366

Georgia

Aragon Mills, Aragon	72
Athens Mfg. Co., Athens	200
Goodyear Clearwater Mills No. 3, Atco	2
Chicopee Mfg. Co., Gainesville	56
Mary Leila Cotton Mills, Greensboro	62
Winnsboro Mills, Hogansville	4
Pepperell Mfg. Co., Lindale	6
Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville	62
Total	464

*Indicates New Mills.

Mississippi

	Looms
Aponaug Mfg. Co., Kosciusko	419
J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills No. 2, Magnolia	18
J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills, Starkville	40
Total	477

North Carolina

*Glen Raven Silk Mills, Altamahaw	50
Balfour Mills, Balfour	25
E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Burlington	342
Rayon Fabrics Corp., Burlington	98
Central Falls Mfg. Co., Central Falls	94
Erwin Cotton Mills, Cooleemee	38
Cliffside Mills, Cliffside	12
Hartsell Mills Co., Concord	4
Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City	36
Randolph Mfg. Co., Franklinville	9
Manville-Jenckes Co., Gastonia	576
Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro	8
Rhodes-Rhyne Mfg. Co., Lincolnton	34
National Weaving Mills, Lowell	116
Marion Mfg. Co., Marion	40
Mid-State Cloth Mills, Newton	70
New City Mills, Newton	20
Kendall Mills, Paw Creek	18
*Deep River Silk Mills, Randleman	100
*Mace Mfg. Co., Randleman	80
Charles Mills Co., Red Springs	50
Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville	213
Steele's Mills, Rockingham	122
Salisbury Cotton Mills, Salisbury	38
Mobile Cotton Mills, Selma	27
Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby	224
Eton Mills, Shelby	102
Stonecutter Mills, Spindale	88
Duchess Fabrics Corp., Statesville	54
St. Pauls Cotton Mills, St. Pauls	7
Wade Mfg. Co., Wadesboro	44
Total	2,739

Oklahoma

Commander Mills, Sand Springs	50
Total	50

South Carolina

Wellington Mills, Inc., Anderson	163
Gossett Mills, Anderson	170
Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton	38
Cowpens Mfg. Co., Cowpens	60
Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney	480
Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path	100
Inman Mills, Inman	284
Jackson Mills, Iva	100
Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville	66
Pendleton Mfg. Co., LaFrance	13
Appalache Mills, Landrum	20
Katterman & Mitchell, Laurens	48
Kendall Co., Newberry	58
Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont	50
*Bobo Weaving Mills, Spartanburg	30
Jackson Mills, Wellford	163
Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro	2
Brandon Corp., Woodruff	113

Total 1,958

(Continued on Page 39)

Standard Cotton Textile Salesnote

THE Standard Cotton Textiles Sales Note has been made public by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, after four years of work. The document is presented as "a clear exposition of the contractual rights of buyers and sellers in this market, and should be of prime importance in establishing firmly the foundations of our business with rest on respect of contractual obligations. With the major organizations in agreement, it is reasonable to forecast not only the prompt and general adoption of proposed plan but the permanent benefits that will accrue to all market and industrial elements."

The salesnote is presented and recommended to the trade by the following: The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., Textile Fabrics Association, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, Wholesale Dry Goods Institute, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Textile Brokers' Association, International Association of Garment Manufacturers.

Standard Cotton Textile Salesnote

Effective February 7, 1934

PASSING OF TITLE

The title to goods, sold hereunder, shall pass to the buyer and thereafter goods shall be at buyer's risk:

a. In the instance of goods sold F. O. B. Mill, upon delivery to carrier, free on board, consigned to buyer, provided, however, that, for proper cause, seller shall have the right of stoppage *in transitu*.

b. In the instance of goods to be delivered F. O. B. elsewhere than to carrier, upon arrival of goods at destination and delivery to buyer of bill of lading.

c. In the instance of goods consigned to seller's order, upon delivery of indorsed bill of lading.

d. In the instance of goods ordered held or for which buyers has failed to supply shipping instructions, upon the assembling of the goods and the holding thereof subject to buyer's order, followed by due mailing of covering invoice.

e. In the instance of goods, subject to terms C. B. D. which have been invoiced prior to payment, the preceding sections (a, b, c and d) of this paragraph shall not apply and title shall pass only upon receipt of satisfactory settlement.

TERMS OF COLLECTION AND CREDIT

Bills shall be payable on due date, at the place of collection designated by seller, in funds bankable at par.

Seller or seller's agent shall have the right, at any time, on any unfilled portion of this contract, to limit any credit to be extended hereunder or to require payment before delivery, provided, always, that proper adjustment of discount or allowance of anticipation for such prepayment, be made.

CANCELLATIONS, REJECTIONS AND CLAIMS

Subject to the other paragraphs of this salesnote and

those of any appended specification, buyer may reject without damages, or reject subject to adjustment or replacement, any defective portion or may cancel without damages, or cancel subject to adjustment or replacement, any defaulted portion, of any delivery hereunder. Buyer also may cancel without damages, or cancel subject to adjustment or replacement, any unfilled part of this contract if default in delivery at the time of such cancellation amounts to a substantial breach of the whole contract, that is, 40% or more. In addition, buyer may cancel without damages, or cancel subject to adjustment or replacement, any unfilled part of this contract as well as reject without damages, or reject subject to adjustment or replacement, any defective part, if at the time of such cancellation or rejection such defective part amounts to a substantial breach of the whole contract, that is, 20% or more.

If buyer chooses adjustment or replacement, he, before purchasing elsewhere shall declare such intention, also, the proposed adjustment or replacement price, and if replacement be chosen, the delivery limit. Five days after receipt of such declaration, seller must assume liability for buyer's damages, if any, so set up; unless in the instance of replacement, during that time, seller shall have arranged substitution of goods acceptable to buyer, either of subject mill or other make, for delivery within

the limit specified; provided, always, that the proposed adjustment or replacement price be a recognized market quotation, equitable and supportable, and that such damages do not include profit on contemplated use.

The adjustment or replacement of a delivery, either made or agreed upon, shall cure any defect or default with respect to

that delivery and in the determination of any substantial breach, a defect or default, so cured, shall be deemed not to have occurred.

Buyers' rights to reject or cancel, because of default in delivery, shall expire:

a. When goods have been shipped.

b. In the instance of goods which have been billed and held for shipping directions, if buyer fails to exercise such rights promptly upon receipt of invoice and not later than eight days after the mailing date of invoice provided it has been properly addressed.

Except with respect to damages because of latent defects which can be proved conclusively to be seller's fault, seller's warranties shall lapse and buyer's rights to reject, cancel, replace or claim damages because of defect, shall expire:

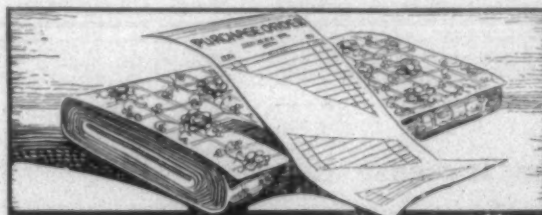
a. When goods have been cut or converted.

b. When 90 days have elapsed after passing of title.

With respect to such latent defects, buyer's right to claim damages shall expire nine months from passing of title.

Seller shall have, either, the right to cancel without damages and return to stock or discontinue manufacturing, or the right to cancel and sell, for buyer's account,

(Continued on Page 42)



BEWARE OF



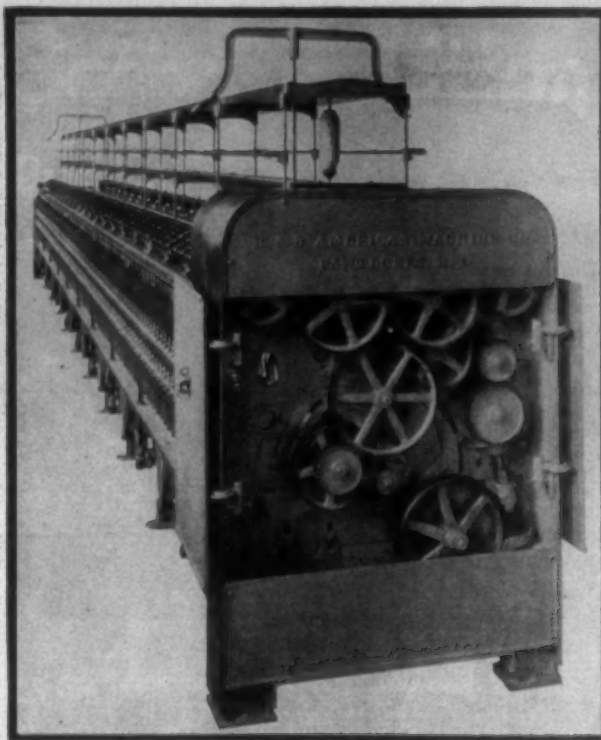
VIBRATION!

In the earthquake we see vibration in its worst form.

Vibration in textile spinning machinery is, of course, far less violent, but for that very reason more insidious. It wears out bearings prematurely and reduces the life of rings and travelers. This results in increased cost of upkeep, shorter machine life and increased production cost due to an excessive number of ends down.

H & B Spinning Frames have always been very sturdily built to reduce vibration to a minimum and the new Model B is no exception to the rule. It has the modern, heavy, box type head end with all gears extra wide faced. Samsons also are designed to provide extra strong, rigid support for the machine.

The creel (metal bound) is built with upright side rods which are securely bolted through the deck board to cast iron cross girts. Thrust of builder motion is carried on special ball bearing and collar. Ring rails are of the interlocking type, jointed at the lifting rod head. Spindles are designed for heavy duty with large oil capacity base and can be furnished with roller bearings if desired. Superpolished rings allow for higher speeds and longer traveler life.



While minimizing vibration and its effects, the Model B also offers all other modern improvements as listed herewith.

Further Information on Request

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE COMPANY
Cotton Preparatory and Spinning Machinery
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

BOSTON OFFICE • 161 Devonshire Street
 ATLANTA OFFICE • 815 The Citizens & Southern National Bank Building

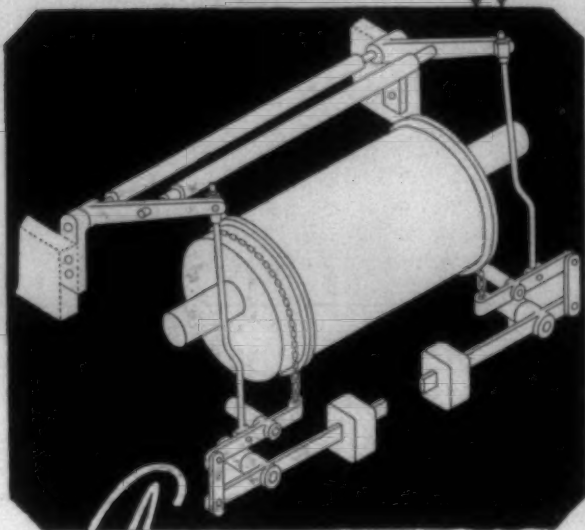
OTHER FEATURES OF THE MODEL B FRAME

- Swivel Hinged Doors, easily opened and safety locking.
- New Flexible Builder Motion, easily and quickly adjusted for any style of wind or length of traverse.
- All Feet equipped with jack screws easily adjusted for leveling.
- Samsons accurately milled for roller beams and spindle rails, and slotted to allow for adjustment of latter.
- All Gears and Bearings oiled from outside through tubes and special oil cups conveniently located.
- New Doffer Locking Device, simple in design and easily operated.
- Cylinders are dynamically balanced.
- Variable Speed Drive when specified.
- Four Roller Long Draft when specified.
- Reversible Tape Drive when specified.
- Equipped for Large Package Spinning when specified.



MODEL B

SPINNING FRAME



A Self-Adjusting Warp-Tension Device.....

(Hughes Patent 1,698,913)
Others pending

A simple scientific device which automatically keeps the tension of the warp constantly uniform, regardless of whether it is a full or almost an empty warp beam, thereby eliminating troubles that are experienced at present on most looms.

The cost is most reasonable.

The results very productive.

Send for prices and details

Main Office and Plant
2100 W. Allegheny Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern Plant
621 E. McBea Ave.
Greenville, S. C.

New England Office
44 Franklin St.
Providence, R. I.

Foreign Offices
Huddersfield, England
Shanghai, China

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

(B) 5741F

1934 Promises Further Gains

By W. M. McLaurine

Secretary American Cotton Manufacturers Association

THE year does not look bad. It looks so different when compared with last year's advent that it is really encouraging. And yet there are some shadows still lurking in the picture.

The financial situation is so much better. The banking situation is much improved. Cash and credit are slowly coming out of hiding and with deposit insurance 97 per cent of the depositors are willing to trust the financial factors of commercial life again.

The stabilization of the dollar is still disquieting to many who think they know all about money and they

project a fear that has a tendency to retard some enthusiasm. However, with all of the expert study and advice that is being given to this subject, it would seem sane and sensible to get busy with the dollars available and leave the technicalities to the experts and responsible authorities.

There is a story about a man who read that the sun would grow cold in a million years and he worried about it, yet he did not worry about the fact that his wife had to do her own laundry



W. M. McLaurine

because of his far vision of life.

The average manufacturer has many more vital problems close around the industrial fireside which, if attended to would make him forget the evanescent theories and possibilities of dollar valuation.

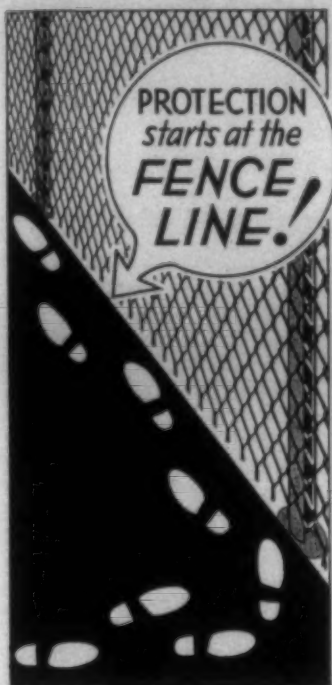
The cotton crop carryover will not be too heavy due to the "Crop destruction plan of 1933."

As this is being written the A. A. A. is conducting a campaign to secure signatures to contracts for cotton reduction in 1934-1935. It is the hope of the administration to reduce 1934 production to 25,000,000 acres. If this is done there is great hope for the final balance of production and demand in raw cotton. This will greatly stimulate the market for manufactured products.

The cotton textile mills operating under the code have been able to unify their operations until many of the laissez faire methods have been eliminated. Statistics, costs, production control and other devices of codal regulation enable the mills to produce or reduce as demands may change. Heavy inventories with the depressing effects are passing out of the picture. Inventory control has also been emphasized by the processing tax whose burdensome financial requirement has made it impossible, in some cases, for mills to stock.

As the new year opens there is a general feeling that the application of the processing tax on all products has

(Continued on Page 44)



Stewart Fences

Exceedingly Popular as **THEFT INSURANCE** in Textile Industry

More than 125,000 square feet of Stewart Fence have been installed by leaders in the Textile Industry in the past six months.

... Proof enough of the recognized need for Fencing—and further proof of the preference for Stewart Fence.

Stewart Chain Link Wire Non-Climbable Fence is heavily galvanized after fabrication for maximum rust resistance. Furnished with Open Section posts and top rail and copper bearing steel wire fabric insuring many years of faithful service.

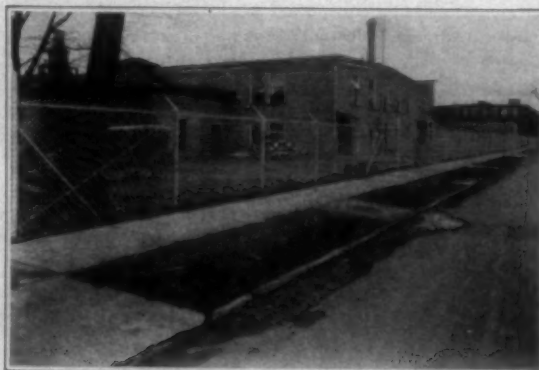
Write for name and address of your local Stewart sales and erection office. Quotations and erection details given without obligation.



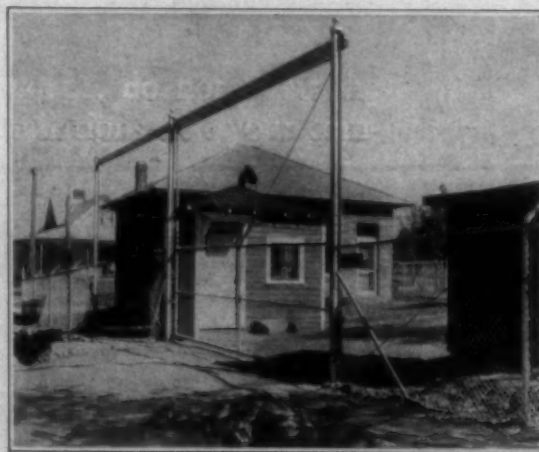
The Stewart Iron Works Co., Inc.

227 Stewart Block

Cincinnati, Ohio



Stewart Chain Link Wire Fence
Utica Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.



A section of Stewart Fence installed at Pauline Mill,
owned by Neisler Mills Co., Kings Mountain, N. C.

Rayon Sets Record in 1933

By H. W. Rose

The Viscose Company

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE broke all records in the amount of rayon produced and consumed in this country. The domestic production of 207,000,000 pounds exceeded by 57,000,000 pounds the production in 1931, the next largest year, and it compares with 134,000,000 pounds produced in 1932.

This large poundage was made possible by the fact that various deterring influences in the trade were overcome. The quick re-establishment of confidence after inauguration last Spring and the positive influence of the Administration's Industrial Program, enabled the trade to buy with confidence goods which they actually needed but which had been avoided until confidence was restored.

The rayon industry began last year in good shape, but in February business fell off at the time when banks were closing and business generally was approaching a standstill. In April the demand started at a rapid rate and by June most of rayon yarn stocks had been sold out as well as production for 90 days ahead. The production continued sold through the balance of the year. In December the demand for yarns slowed down in what is recognized as a seasonal slump. The stocks of goods which had been held back by the dyers and finishers strike were being fairly well liquidated and the industry was on a sound basis. The effectiveness of the Administration's policy was shown in the fact that during this lull, cloth prices were not reduced below cost and there was no dis-

orderly dumping of goods such as has been in the past on a soft market.

With the cloth market and rayon production operating on such a sound basis of assurance, the industry entered the present year, and the demand for fabrics and for yarns resumed in January at the normal time. This is the first season in three years when the weaving trade has been in step with what was formerly considered the seasonal cycle. The demand for rayon yarn in hosiery has been more irregular than usual, and the underwear and knitting trade had been undergoing a rapid evolution.

TRADE TRENDS IN 1933

Some of the trends in the rayon industry can be seen in the figures for 1933. The most interesting is the increase of broad weaving in proportion to knitting. Hosiery and knitting several years ago took the majority of the rayon consumed. From a high of 55 per cent in 1929, the two together dropped in 1933 to 26 per cent. At the same time the broad weaving goods increased from 41 per cent in 1929 to 70 per cent in 1933.

Another interesting trend is the increased production and use of acetate rayon. The production in that type increased steadily from 3.2 per cent in 1925 to 17.3 per cent in 1933.

Still another trend is the increase in popularity of fine deniers. While the total amount of 150 to 300 denier

(Continued on Page 45)

Why *Caro-Gant* is an achievement

A natural and most effective adhesive for Warp Dressing finally yields to ingenuous and persistent research. The difficulty in the past of preparing uniform mixtures with this adhesive-colloid . . . which put its use beyond the reach of the average mill . . . has been successfully over come in *Caro-Gant*.

Caro-Gant is 100% pure, contains no water or other inert vehicles. It is primarily the "efficiency-engineer's" sizing assistant—economical, convenient and above all most effective. Just *Caro-Gant* and tallow or soluble tallow—nothing more!

Caro-Gant in the slasher sets the standard for clean looms, quality cloth and weave-production.

Send for free reprints on Gum Caroban by R. Hart; on Sulphonated Oils by Prof. A. H. Grimshaw; and other articles.

THE HART PRODUCTS CORP.

Textile Processing Specialists

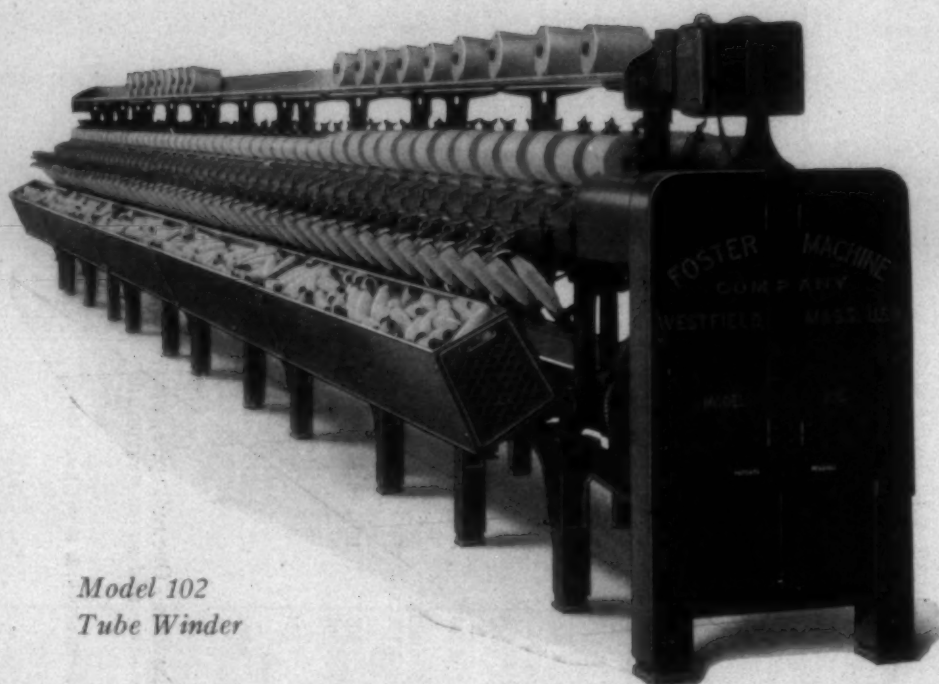
1440 BROADWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.



One (1) barrel *Caro-Gant* replaces three (3) barrels sizing compound plus one (1) barrel tallow. Let our demonstrators prove it to you. No obligations.

DYEING PACKAGE TUBE WINDING



*Model 102
Tube Winder*

SUCCESSFUL Package Dyeing requires that the Tube Package has the right winding preparation for the Dyeing Process.

The standard wound tube for Warping, Twisting and other uses, does not have the correct winding for Package Dyeing.

To insure complete penetration of dye material through every part of the package alike, the winding angle of yarn and the density of the package are most important.

The Foster Model 102 has special parts and adjustments to produce dyeing packages that fit the requirements of all dyeing package systems.

FOSTER MACHINE COMPANY

WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

CLASSIFICATION OF SOUTHERN MILLS

In the table given below, an accurate tabulation of the spinning, weaving and knitting mills in the Southern States is shown, together with their equipment. The mills are grouped according to their equipment and product. Mills that spin only are grouped accordingly and the same is true of the mills that spin and weave, spin and knit, knit only and weave only. The table also gives the number of mills in each State, the number of spindles, looms and knitting machines, and the total figures, by States and for the whole South.

The convenient arrangement of the table clearly shows each division of the mills, together with their equipment. The information contained in the table is compiled from Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills, January 1, 1934.

STATE	SPINDLES				LOOMS				KNITTING MACHINES						TOTALS			
	Spin Only		Spin and Weave		Spin and Knit		Weave Only		Spin & Knit		Knit Only		Classified		Total Mills	Total Spindles	Total Looms	Total K. M.
	Mills	Spindles	Mills	Spindles	Mills	Spindles	Mills	Looms	Mills	K. M.	Mills	K. M.	C. K.	F. F.				
Alabama	25	342,046	55	1,546,456	5	47,452	55	35,267	4	265	5	392	18	2,925	129	1,907,406	35,532	3,317
Arkansas	2	13,248	4	39,728	—	—	4	683	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	52,976	683	—
Georgia	36	684,858	93	2,677,358	8	70,144	93	56,929	9	979	8	2,743	36	6,392	94	3,424,664	57,908	9,135
Louisiana	—	—	1	54,000	—	—	1	2,317	—	—	—	—	3	775	775	54,000	775	—
Mississippi	2	26,692	12	198,660	1	5,000	12	5,650	1	90	1	400	4	412	27	230,352	5,740	812
North Carolina	191	2,686,312	135	3,506,258	9	227,384	135	87,557	48	8,668	9	2,116	156	27,688	1,500	6,359,282	96,425	29,804
Oklahoma	—	—	2	30,912	—	—	2	608	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	30,912	608	—
South Carolina	21	246,640	131	5,452,803	1	10,656	131	134,803	13	724	1	309	10	1,330	41	5,699,443	135,527	1,639
Tennessee	15	231,952	15	360,928	9	145,912	15	8,639	8	905	9	2,587	62	15,289	552	738,792	9,544	17,876
Texas	6	41,892	23	235,992	—	—	23	5,771	—	—	3	265	26	329	32	277,884	5,771	265
Virginia	4	46,838	18	675,290	2	21,942	18	19,176	17	3,380	2	134	20	5,087	100	724,438	22,556	5,221
Totals	302	4,320,478	489	14,778,385	35	528,490	489	357,400	100	15,211	35	8,681	312	60,163	2,469	19,500,149	372,611	68,844

Note:

Alabama—One mill spins, weaves and knits and one mill weaves and knits.

Georgia—One mill spins, weaves and knits.

North Carolina—Four mills, spin, weave and knit.

The total number of mills includes plants, such as dyeing and finishing plants, braiding mills, etc., the equipment of which is not listed above.

South Carolina—One mill spins, weaves and knits.

Virginia—One mill spins, weaves and knits.



CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES

for Every Textile Need

● The Jacques Wolf line of textile chemicals includes chemical specialties for every phase of textile processing — dyeing, bleaching, scouring, finishing, printing, lubricating, delustering, sizing, etc.

In addition to these more staple products our chemists are constantly cooperating with our customers on special problems which in a great many cases actually result in additional new products as well as improvements in the regular line.

Perhaps you have not been aware of the complete facilities we offer. We invite your confidence and welcome the opportunity to work with you.

WOOL

Bensapol
Wool Oils
Shoddy Oils
Wool Finish
Wolfco Scouring Agents
Hydrosulphite Strip

COTTON

Kier Oils
Soluble Wax
Soluble Castor Oil
Wolfco Sizings
Dye Penetrants
Cream Softeners
Stearic Softeners
Sulphonated Oils
Waterproofing Compounds
Soluble Pine Oil

GUMS

Arabic
Tragacanth
Karaya

LUPOGUM
MONOPOLE OIL

RAYON

Penetrators
Knitting Oils
Scouring Oils
Delustre S-342
Rayon Softeners
Sizing Lubricants

SILK

Finishes
Tin Dye Oil
Boil-Off Oils
Boil-Off Bleach
Chafe Remover
Turkey Red Oil
Sulphonated Olive Oil
W-X-W
Textile Gum for Printing

HYDROSULPHITES

Stripping, Discharge
Printing, Vat Colors
and Indigo Discharge

LUPOSOL
SUPERTEX

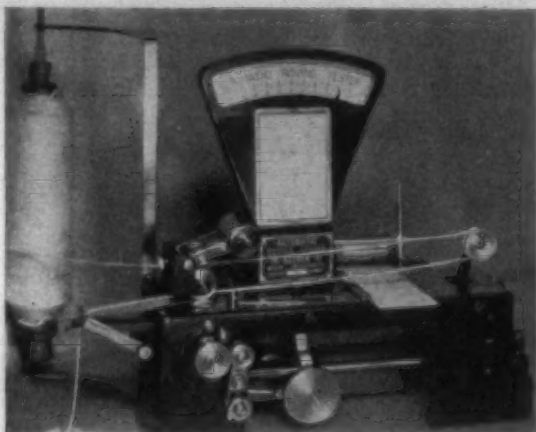
JACQUES WOLF & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

Passaic, N. J.

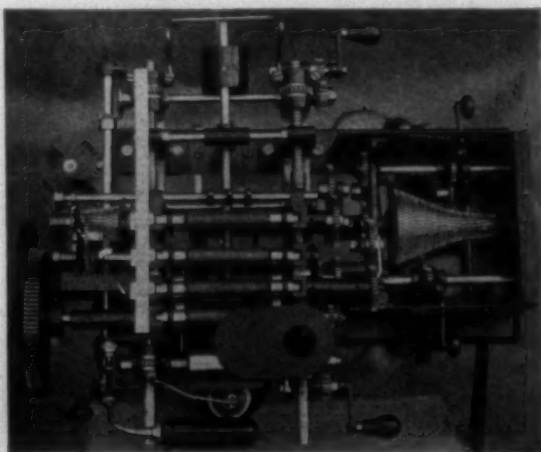
Warehouses: Providence, R. I. • Philadelphia, Pa. • Utica, N. Y. • Chicago, Ill. • Greenville, S. C. • Chattanooga, Tenn.

FACT: 41%
OF THE ACTIVE SPINDLES
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Clemson Buys Equipment

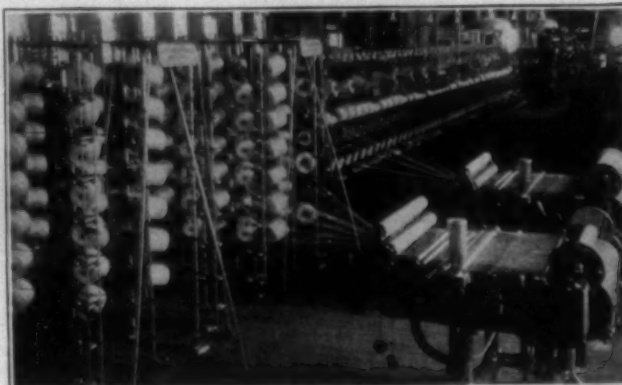
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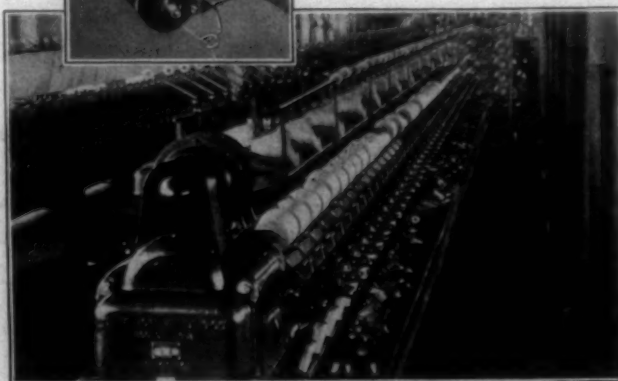
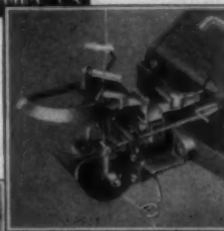
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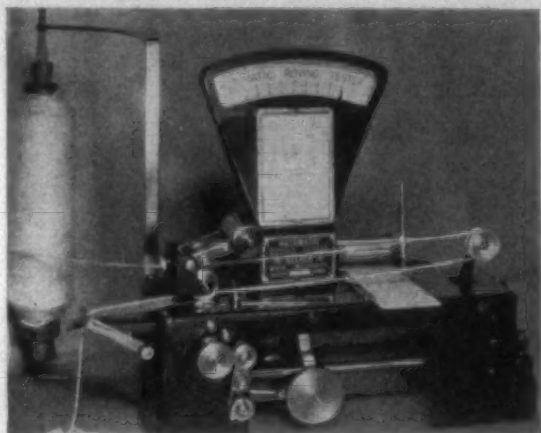


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**UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY
BOSTON**

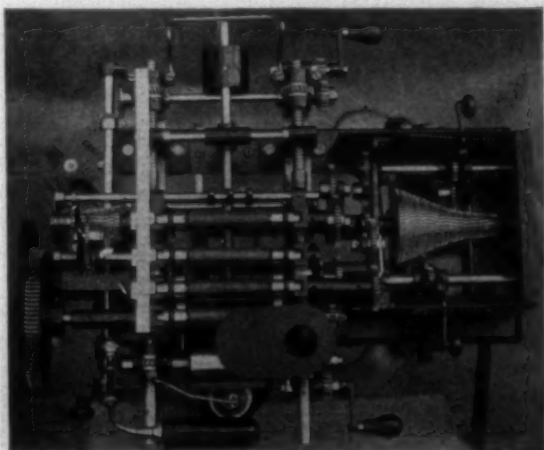
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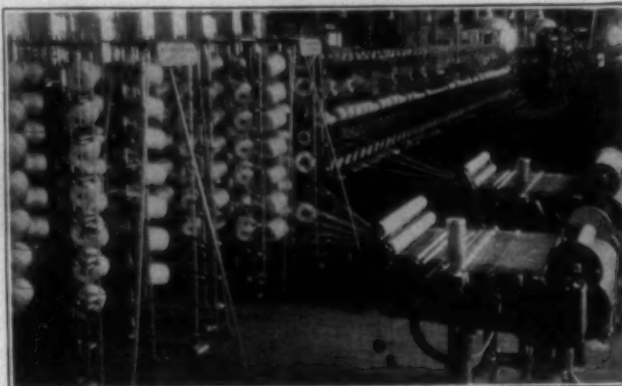
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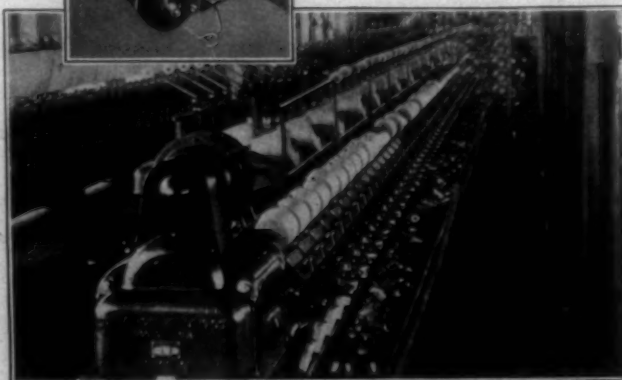
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BOSTON

NEW YORK—PHILADELPHIA—PROVIDENCE—UTICA—CHARLOTTE—ATLANTA

Southern Hosiery Manufacturers Association

Ready to Serve Industry

By T. R. Durham, Secretary



T. R. DURHAM

THE Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association became a reality on January 27, 1934, as a result of several years of thought, study and deliberation on the part of a large number of men prominent in the industry of the South. Without any idea of injecting sectionalism into the picture, it is quite apparent from a survey of the facts that there exists so many problems peculiar to the industry in the Southern territory that enlightened self interest makes it essential that some plan of mutual co-operation be established.

This has long been recognized by many industries such as cotton, foundry, lumber and others that have for many years maintained Southern associations successfully and with profit to themselves.

The various code authorities have taken cognizance of one of these distinctive problems by establishing wage differentials in favor of Southern industry. This is amply justified by conditions. Lower living costs due to cheaper rents, cheaper fuel with less of it required, in the majority of cases no transportation expense, cheaper vegetables and, in many communities, the maintenance of gardens, cows and chickens, all tend to lessen the financial requirements of the workers. Then, too, the preponderance of the Anglo-Saxon element and the smaller units of operation make it possible, and generally result in a closer contact between employer and employee establishing a harmonious relation of mutuality.

Because of the relatively thinly populated area of the South, it is necessary that much of its products be shipped to those sections more densely inhabited. This presents problems of transportation and freight rates which must necessarily be equalized by adjustments in operating costs in order that products of Southern industry may be distributed on a fairly competitive basis.

It will be the purpose of the Southern Association to serve as a clearing house of ideas and problems affecting

the hosiery industry in the territory which it embraces and to assist in the solving of these problems.

With the multiplicity of taxes, which probably will continue to increase, assistance will be rendered in equalization both within the industry and as between hosiery and other industries.

Insurance coverage is an important factor in the cost of operation and the Association will be prepared to supply information and render valuable aid in connection with this rather intricate subject.

As business returns to normal many mills will find themselves oversold in some of their numbers. The office of the Association will make the necessary contacts with other mills producing similar lines in order that the requirements of the oversold mill may be met, thereby enabling it to fulfill its contracts without embarrassment.

In the South there are located a large number of small mills. The NRA and other authorities have repeatedly stressed the importance of protecting the small industrial plants. Through the Association the small mills will have a source through which their peculiar problems may be presented. And in all matters of national scope where Southern industry presents a distinctive problem, the Association will serve as a medium of contact with the proper authorities.

This Association proposes to work with and through the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, because that Association has and will continue to occupy a most important position in the affairs of the industry, and there has never existed any idea of disturbing any of its affiliations or relations.

The Southern Association has its own distinctive sphere and will endeavor to solve the problems of its members both directly and through active co-operation with other agencies that will assist in the accomplishment of its own purposes.



and now *The* IDEAL THREAD PACKAGE
MADE POSSIBLE BY



Another exclusive development

The SONOCO Thread Spool or Single Head Spool is our latest important achievement; another example of the progressive service we have been rendering the Textile Industry for the past thirty-five years.

Its advantages are apparent at a glance. Here is a spool with one tapered head, or flange, that rests flat when package is delivering to the sewing machine in an upright position. The thread comes off easily, smoothly, uni-

formly, without any *chance* of it hanging under the winding.

Attachment for tube winders can be obtained to wind this special package.

There are obviously many other uses for this item, which can be furnished in any length or diameter specified.



SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY

HARTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Branch Plants:
Rockingham, N. C.
Garwood, N. J.
Brantford, Ont.

Main Plant and General Offices:
Hartsville, S. C.

Eastern Sales Office:
North Avenue
Garwood, N. J.

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Published Every Thursday By

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Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, JR.

Associate Editor

JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Business Manager

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Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Our Annual Review

CLARK's Annual Spindle Increase List shows a surprisingly large number of spindles added to Southern cotton mills during 1933.

The increase of 279,750 spindles is the largest shown since 1929 and compares with only 40,482 added in 1932.

The increase is not a net increase because it does not take account of the antiquated Southern cotton mills which were dismantled during the past year. It is a tabulation of the increases shown by individual mills.

A large portion of the 1933 increase, we regret to state, was in the form of second hand machinery.

The record of Southern spindles increases by years has been:

1912	803,882
1913	435,300
1914	329,410
1915	340,886
1916	619,682
1917	546,168
1918	319,546
1919	425,844
1920	663,446
1921	298,328
1922	285,868
1923	730,812
1924	400,848
1925	530,396
1926	343,800
1927	565,500
1928	331,692
1929	419,790
1930	150,688
1931	139,076
1932	40,482
1933	279,750

The 1932 spindle increase by States was as follows:

Alabama	38,668
Georgia	103,596
Louisiana	4,000
Mississippi	13,358
North Carolina	54,036
South Carolina	16,852
Tennessee	48,820
Texas	400

Total 279,750

The 1933 increase in looms was larger than that of 1932, a considerable portion of the increase being looms for rayon and silk weaving.

The loom increase by States was as follows:

Alabama	366
Georgia	464
Mississippi	477
North Carolina	2,739
Oklahoma	50
South Carolina	1,958
Tennessee	948
Texas	47
Virginia	439

Total 7,488

The knitting industry has, during the past year, shown its usual steady growth both in circular knitting machines and full-fashioned machines.

The increase in circular knitting machines during 1933, by States, was as follows:

Alabama	84
Georgia	371
North Carolina	1,524
Tennessee	510
Texas	25
Virginia	593

Total 3,107

The increase in full-fashioned machines, by States, was as follows:

Georgia	34
North Carolina	210
Tennessee	11
Texas	6
Virginia	7
Total	268

The Rayon Attack

THE attack, which the Federal Trade Commission has launched against rayon producers, appears to us to be entirely unjustified.

At a time when the Federal Government appears to be encouraging trade organizations for the purpose of putting the industries concerned upon a profitable basis and thereby enabling them to furnish regular employment to labor and

to pay better wages, the rayon producers are to be indicted for doing that very thing.

Prior to the combination which had for its prime objective price stabilization, 150 denier rayon was selling well over \$1.00 per pound and had sold much higher whereas the price is now about 65 cents.

The regulation of production to consumption was absolutely necessary to success in the rayon producing field and it could not be effected except through some kind of a combination.

Prior to the combination, a knitter or weaver having purchased a supply of rayon found himself forced to sell his output at a loss because some other weaver or knitter had purchased rayon at a much lower price and was in position to produce goods at a lower cost.

Rayon producers were wise enough to know that unless their customers were able to make profits, they must sooner or later cease to be customers.

The rayon producers also very wisely decided to limit sales to the actual needs of the customers and refused to go on selling those who bought or sold speculatively.

There is no charge that prices of rayon have been unduly advanced, but the evidence seems to be that prices have been very reasonable.

A combination for the purpose of stabilizing prices and protecting customers seems to us to be a very good thing both for the rayon producers and the consumers of rayon. The consumers have, in our opinion, benefited equally with the producers.

If the movement for a lower tariff on rayon is successful it will give the Japanese an opportunity to enter our market with rayon produced with labor which receives, on the average, about 16 cents per day.

There are now very large numbers of people employed, at good wages, in the rayon producing industry and many thousands employed in mills weaving and knitting rayon yarns.

The combination, by regulating their own production and by protecting rayon knitters and weavers against being forced to sell in competition with those purchasing rayon at lower prices, has made it possible for thousands to secure regular employment.

Until it can be shown that the combination has unduly advanced prices, which certainly is not the case now, they should be let alone.

The Federal Trade Commission has, in our opinion, made a serious mistake in trying to prevent the rayon producers from conducting their business in a manner which is for the benefit of and satisfactory to the users of rayon.

Spinning Rabbit Hair

WE commend the enterprise of the Clover Mills, Clover, S. C., in putting on the market, knitting yarns spun from angora rabbit hair.

In addition to a color card, the Clover Mills have mailed to a large list of prospective customers a circular letter from which we quote the following:

Stylists say—Rabbit Hair fabrics are the vogue. Clover now produces the first Rabbit Hair Yarn, for hand knitting, on the market. It is a fast, easy knitting yarn in the season's smartest colors, as you will see from the enclosed color card. Feel the yarn, note its wonderful texture—and the finished fabric looks better than the yarn itself.

A recent report says that the Prince of Wales and his brother are doing embroidery work and have set the style for men in England.

We do not believe that men, in this country, will engage to any large extent in knitting, but it does appear to be more than a fad with the ladies and rabbit hair yarns are particularly well adapted to many fabrics.

Japanese Combine For India Trade

The Spinners Association of Japan has voted to form a cotton piece goods federation, consisting of the Japan Spinners' Association, the Federation of Cotton Weavers' Association, the Cotton Yarn and Textile Export Association and the Japan Raw Cotton Dealers' Association. This new export federation will control shipments of cotton goods to India. The federation will continue in existence until March 1, 1937.

A Live Question

WE continue to receive much comment on our editorials of the past two weeks in which we dealt with the harm that is being done in the textile markets by mills that sell goods at less than cost.

Letters and other expressions from cotton manufacturers show that they regard this question as one of the most important before the mills. While it appears that the Textile Code Authority is not now empowered to prevent sales, at less than cost, we find that many manufacturers agree with us that such provisions should be made part of the Code.

We shall be glad to have further expressions from mill men who are interested in this question, as we feel that its importance cannot be stressed too much at this time.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
"HIGH GRADE"
BOBBINS, SPOOLS,
ROLLS, CONES,
SKEWERS
AND SHUTTLES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR TEXTILE MILLS

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LAWRENCE, MASS.

BUNCHLESS

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

AUTOMATIC CLEANER



Wm. B. Walker
Sou. Rep.

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1930—No. 1,781,142
1932—No. 1,857,410
1932—No. 1,858,118
1933—No. 1,892,751
1933—No. 1,932,027

FIRTH-SMITH COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—For the benefit of its Western trade, Standard Knitting Mills has established a Western office at Dallas, Tex. Robert Clarke, for several years Standard's Southern and Western territory salesman, has been placed in charge of the office. He will make his home there.

DECATUR, ALA.—The Alabama Hosiery Mills management has awarded a contract to the Parks-Cramer Engineering Company for providing the mills with air conditioning equipment. Installation of equipment that will cost \$10,000 will begin as soon as possible.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Net profit of \$179,833 for 199 is reported by the Davenport Hosiery Mills in a letter to stockholders. During the year dividends of \$1 a share on the common and 7 per cent on the preferred were paid, the statement said. In 1932, the company's net profit was \$134,279.

Within a year \$254,000 was written off property accounts to reduce the figure of management's estimate of present values, the letter said.

RICHMOND, VA.—Approximately \$5,000,000 will be spent by the du Pont Rayon Company in expanding its Spruance plant at Amptill, near Richmond, Willis Shackelford, plant manager, announced. Construction will start as soon as working plans for new buildings can be completed.

The new unit will give the plant approximately 50 per cent more floor space and will require between 700 and 800 additional employees when put in operation, Shackelford stated. No construction employment is contemplated until plans are completed. Plans for the building are being drawn now and will be completed as quickly as possible.

The expansion program is in conformity with the company's policy of rounding out the producing capacity of its viscose process plants. The original plant was constructed with a view to adding new units as required. No statement was made as to the exact location of new buildings or other details regarding their construction. The du Pont Rayon Company shares a large area at Amptill with the du Pont Cellophane Company.

CUMBERLAND, MD.—Construction is being rushed on extensions to the textile and spinning blocks at the Amcelle plant of the Celanese Corporation of America, the Hughes-Foulkrod Company of Philadelphia, being the general contractor.

The extension to the textile block No. 3 measures 112 by 425 feet and is three stories high. The extension to the spinning block No. 3, measuring 112 by 136 feet, will be two stories. The buildings are steel frame, concrete floors, hollow tile walls, steel sash and composition roofing.

Principal sub-contracts let on the job thus far include: Sand and gravel, Cumberland Cement & Supply Co., Cumberland, Md.; cement, Greenbrier Quarry Co., Cumberland; structural steel, McClintic-Marshall Corp., Pittsburgh; reinforcing steel, Kalman Steel Co.; steel sash and glazing, Independent Erection Co., Pittsburgh; painting, Henry Rau, Inc., Philadelphia; roofing and sheet metal work, Warren-Ehret Co., Pittsburgh; elevators and elevator doors; General Elevator Co.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

HARTSVILLE, S. C.—The Hartsville Cotton Mills have recently completed a large installation of WAK pick counters.

BISCOE, N. C.—The Aileen Mills will be sold on March 17th on order signed by Judge J. M. Oglesby, of the Superior Court, at Shelby, N. C. The order of sale was granted on motion of Tillett, Tillett & Kennedy, attorneys of Charlotte, on behalf of creditors.

The Aileen Mills has been operating under receivership for some time, with W. D. Bruton, of Cramerton and Troy, as receiver.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Willard Lewis is the newly-elected president of the Riverside Mills, succeeding T. M. Heferman, who had served actively with the corporation for 47 years, and who for some time had been desirous of being relieved of these duties.

The board of directors accepted with regret Mr. Heferman's resignation as president. He consented to continue to serve on the board of directors.

MARION, N. C.—Continuing the old board of directors and all officers in their respective positions, the annual meeting of Clinchfield Manufacturing Company stockholders received an encouraging report of the past year's operations and welcomed an extra dividend of 6 per cent payable to stockholders of record January 23rd. A dividend of 8 per cent was paid last year, expected to be continued this year. W. L. Morris, of Marion, was re-elected president and treasurer.

H. M. Leslie, of New York, was re-elected first vice-president; J. L. Morgan, of Marion, second vice-president; T. V. Ellis, of Marion, secretary and assistant treasurer. T. H. Henderson continues as superintendent, in which capacity he has served the mills 16 years.

The board of directors is composed of the following: H. V. Brumley, H. M. Leslie, I. H. Rosenwasser, Morris Rosenwasser, R. D. Scott, all of New York; C. W. Johnson, Tarboro; W. C. Hill, Norfolk; E. F. Smith, Jersey City; J. L. Morgan, W. L. Morris, J. W. Winborne, John Yancey, Marion; J. W. Pless, Asheville; all of whom were present Tuesday, and J. H. Rogers, Norfolk, and Frank H. Leslie, New York, who did not attend the meeting.

HENDERSON, N. C.—Officers and directors of the Henderson Cotton Mills were re-elected at the annual meetings of the stockholders and directors held in the company's offices.

Two directors, Dr. F. R. Harris and Col. Henry Perry, have died since the last annual meeting of the stockholders, and M. Y. Cooper was added to the board, 11 other directors all being re-elected, as follows: S. P. Cooper, D. Y. Cooper, J. Bailey Awen, J. A. Cooper, George B. Harris, J. P. Taylor, John D. Cooper, J. W. Cooper, J. H. Bunn, B. H. Perry and S. S. Parham, making 12 in all.

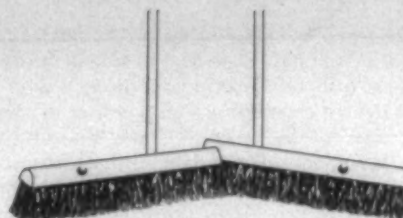
The directors met after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting, and re-elected the following officers:

S. P. Cooper, president; D. Y. Cooper, vice-president; J. A. Cooper, secretary; J. Bailey Owen, treasurer; D. J. Cooper, assistant secretary; John D. Cooper, general manager; Perry and Kittrell, general counsel; and the members of the executive committee, George B. Harris, chairman, S. S. Parham, J. Bailey Owen and B. H. Perry.

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Allow us to PROVE to you the Economy of
our

No. 39V Floor Sweep



No. 39.—Floor Sweep

This is one of the most effective sweeps for cleaning mill floors. Designed to run in V shape. This works the sweepings to the center. Heavily filled with stiff Bassine center and patent fibre casing. Will last many times longer than corn brooms. Sizes 12", 14", 16", 18".

For a limited time, to introduce and PROVE the merits of this sweep,

Your initial order for one dozen only
will be invoiced at

1/2 Price

Size	List Price	Proof Price
12" _____	\$13.20 doz.	\$6.60 doz.
14" _____	15.40 doz.	7.70 doz.
16" _____	17.60 doz.	8.80 doz.
18" _____	19.80 doz.	9.90 doz.

Order now. Your test will prove our claims.

Atlanta Brush Co.

ATLANTA, GA.

Notice of Receivers Sale of Aileen Mills, Inc.

Under and by virtue of an order duly entered by his Honor John M. Oglesby, Resident Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, on the 8th day of January, 1934, in the civil action pending in Montgomery County entitled "David Clark, Plaintiff, vs. The Aileen Mills, Inc., Defendant," in which action the undersigned has heretofore been duly appointed Receiver of Aileen Mills, Inc., the undersigned will at Noon on the 17th day of March, 1934, at the plant of Aileen Mills, Inc., in Biscoe, N. C., and at the front door of said plant, offer for sale at auction, to the highest bidder for cash,

All Assets, Both Real and Personal, Belonging to The Aileen Mills, Inc., Biscoe, N. C.

Under the orders of the Court the undersigned is directed not to receive any bid from any person unless such person shall have deposited with the undersigned, before the sale, either \$10,000 in cash or a certified check payable to the undersigned and drawn upon a solvent bank or trust company in like amount. The qualifying deposit of any bidder who becomes the last and highest bidder shall be applied toward the payment of the purchase price by such bidder and all other qualifying deposits made by unsuccessful bidders shall be returned to them at the conclusion of the auction. In case any bidder who is declared to be the highest bidder by the undersigned shall fail to complete his bid and pay the purchase price, in accordance with the terms of the Court's order, or shall fail to comply with any order of the Court relating to the payment of such purchase price, then the qualifying deposit of such bidder shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of the first sale and all resales and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price at a resale, and to such other purposes as the Court may direct.

A report of the sale will be made to His Honor John M. Oglesby and His Honor will, on the 2nd day of April, 1934, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Shelby, N. C., determine whether or not the sale held hereunder shall be confirmed, at which time counsel representing all interested parties may appear and be heard.

February 12th, 1934.

D. D. Bruton

Receiver of Aileen Mills, Inc.

New Conditions Stress Quality

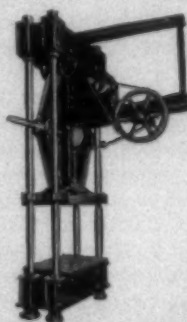
No other of America's great industries experienced in 1933 such revolutionary changes as textile manufacturing. Control of production, the elimination to a very large extent of wage differential between the mills in the North and South, greater speeds of machinery, and the adaptation of thoroughly modern and efficient methods of processing—these have been the outstanding developments in the year just past, says a statement from W. Irving Bullard, treasurer of the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company.

"The textile and allied industries have been working valiantly for lower costs, increased production, and improved quality of products. Machinery makers and manufacturers of supplies have devoted their generations of experience to the great problem that has confronted the textile industry for many years. Sufficient has been accomplished all along the line to indicate in no mistaken signs that the days of profitable operations of textile mills are not only with us today, but the industry will again take its place at the head of dependable, reasonably profitable industries where capital can be safely employed," Mr. Bullard says.

"Textile manufacturers and buyers of textile machinery and supplies have abandoned the policy of buying on price only," he continued. "Cheap, inferior, low priced equipment and supplies have proven extravagant and expensive at any price. The result of this change in buying policy has encouraged manufacturers of textile machinery and supplies to exert every effort possible to produce better products, more efficient products, and products that are infinitely cheaper in the end to the consumer than products purchased on price only.

"Quality and Results! These words seem to be the slogan of the intelligent buyer of textile machinery and equipment today. First cost is entirely incidental. With production limited by hours of operations, every mill man knows he must reduce stoppage of machinery to a minimum. Every time an inferior quality supply has to be adjusted or replaced the mill treasurer loses profits, because production of yarn or cloth is reduced.

"Illustrative of the economy of quality supplies, it is of interest to note that a fundamental change in canvas lug strap production was introduced last year. This strap is the reinforced Verybest lug strap. It is made under a patented process of reinforcement with like material at points of wear and stress, namely, bolt slots, sides, and heel where the blow comes. Over 197,000 of these new straps were sold during the year. Tests extending over a period of years indicate that these straps used on the picker stick end will wear from five to 15 years on a cotton loom operating less than 170 picks per minute, and from two to four years on higher speed looms. On the



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stirrup or pick arm end of the loom this reinforced type of straps shows long life in many mills. Such a small item of cost as lug straps may not seem of sufficient importance for the average mill man to study. But it has been found that every time a lug strap breaks it may cause a smash, a broken picker stick or broken loom parts, and, most important of all, stops production of profit making cloth. Furthermore, it takes time of the loom fixer to adjust faulty straps. Other supplies that have been developed during the past years in the interest of efficiency and lower ultimate costs are too numerous to mention in this short article."

Assessment Plan Under Hose Code

The assessment on hosiery manufacturers to cover the cost of administering the industry code is to be on the basis of one-tenth of 1 per cent of the dollar value of sales, based on production in gray, according to a letter issued to the industry by John Wyckoff Mettler, head of the Interwoven Stocking Company, New Brunswick, N. J., and chairman of the hosiery code authority.

The purpose of calculating the assessment on the basis of goods in the gray is to avoid the necessity for mills to reveal their sales figures, the letter points out.

During the eight months of the development and administration of the code, it is stated that the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers has furnished the administrative staff necessary and the costs involved.

Assessments are to begin as of February 1st, based on the production of last November. The March assessment will be based on December production.

"The hosiery code governs about 700 plants," Mr. Mettler writes. "It deals not only with wages and hours, but increasingly with fair trade practice problems, prices, etc. In addition, the cost manual, which is now awaiting the approval of the Government, will go into effect shortly. Monthly reporting of production, shipment, stocks and other data is being instituted without further delay, and the field staff is ready to function."

"The administration of the code requires a reasonable amount of funds. The code provides that such costs shall be apportioned among all persons in the industry. The Code Authority, after considerable study, has concluded that the soundest and the fairest basis for assessing the industry is that of the dollar value of sales. It recognizes, however, that manufacturers may be reluctant to reveal their sales figures, and it has accordingly selected a method of assessment which relates substantially to sales value, but which does not require the revealing of the dollar value of sales."

"Assessment will be apportioned on the basis of production in gray. The rates of assessment on the various major types of hosiery have a relation to the average value per dozen of each type. The assessment will amount, in effect, to one-tenth of 1 per cent on the dollar value of sales."

Textile Chemical Products Co. Expands

The Textile Chemical Products Company, Greensboro, N. C., is expanding its facilities with the opening of a new four-story plant for the manufacture of textile soaps, oil, sizes, etc. Alfred R. Macormac, for the last four years instructor in textile chemistry at the Clemson College (S. C.) Textile School, has been employed for technical service and experimental work in the plant laboratory. He is assisted by Harold G. McCormick. Plant production continues under the supervision of William H. McCormick, Jr.

As A Man Sees So Does He Work

Without good lighting one cannot see with accuracy or speed. This reflects upon his ability to turn out a product without spoilage and with a lower unit cost.

Every textile mill needs artificial lighting that will measure up to modern standards if present-day competition is to be met. Good lighting is one of the most effective, yet least expensive, means of increasing efficiency in the plant.

Poor Lighting is Expensive

Good Lighting is a Profitable Investment

Our Lighting Service Department will be glad to assist its customers with their lighting problems. There is no cost or obligation for their study and recommendations.

Southern
Public Utilities Co.

Stresses Importance of Cost Study

SPEAKING before the textile students of North Carolina State College, C. H. Robertson, collector of internal revenue for this State and formerly manager of the Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, reviewed changes that have taken place in recent years. In conclusion, he urged the students to bear in mind the importance of studying costs of manufacture. On this subject he said:

"The manufacturers will expect you gentlemen to work out ways and means to meet these difficulties, and more and more will be required of you to arrive at the exact cost of a piece of merchandise, be it yarn or be it cloth. Today we have inaugurated by the Agricultural Department a great tax system which is intended to aid the farmers of all classes and bring them back to a profit-paying basis, so that their labor will enable them to buy the products of the mills.

"Now the thing that concerns you, the manufacturer, is to determine the cost of your merchandise in relation to this increased cost of cotton by reason of the tax. It would seem, possibly, very simple to you to just add 4.2 cents to the price you paid for the cotton and then determine your cost of waste on this basis. However, you will find, on close analysis that this is not true.

"You pass the tax on to your customers, it is true, on a theoretical basis of what the waste was. At the beginning of this tax in August, the conversion factor of 105.2 was deemed the correct amount. This 105.2 equals a tax of 4.4184, which was the floor tax. However, those who knew the real facts in the case fully understood that this did not cover the cost of waste and that the figure that was most nearly correct in yarns of, say, an average number of 20s, made from middling cotton was about 4.83.

"The Government recognized that this was true and allowed the mills to charge the cost of tax to their customers, but there was so much confusion and uncertainty in the trade that finally the Government issued a mimeograph setting forth the amount which could be used as a drawback on goods for export and sold to charitable institutions on the net weight of cotton in the fabric, after deducting starch and other foreign substances used in the make-up of these fabrics.

"At first, all waste on floor stock was carried at zero. That means that there was no tax attached on the floor stock, but as you can readily see, the tax of 4.2 cents, which attached to the cotton used in process, was absorbed in the waste, especially in card strips and comber noils, which was a great disadvantage, as the greater part of our comber noils and strips are sold abroad, and as the cotton, which was exported to the mills abroad, put on no process tax of 4.2 cents, the foreign mills could sell their strips and noils and other waste much cheaper in the world's markets than the American mills could.

"Therefore, the Department of Agriculture set up in Mimeograph 4114 a drawback or refund on all strips at 2.52 per pound, when sold for export and 3.36 on comber noils when sold for export. Of course, your sweeps, fly and motes have no drawback figure, and naturally that has had a tendency to accumulate the waste on the American market for the reasons above set forth, with very low prices for the waste.

"Now, the reason that this matter of waste concerns you as manufacturers in connection with this tax is that it is a determining factor as to your recovery for the waste, which is, of course, quite important. I can remember the time in the cotton mill business when we expected the waste sales to pay the supply bill. That good day has gone by.

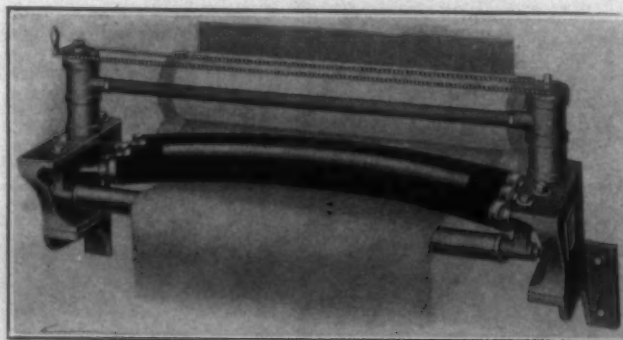
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F. T. WALSH, Proprietor and Manager

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The expanders are manufactured with one, two, three and five bars equipped with either METAL CLUTCHES or RUBBER COVERED and suitable for Water Mangles, Starch Mangles, Dry Cans, Calenders, Mercerizing and Dyeing Machines, Winders and for machines combining Paper and Cloth, for Rubber goods, and for all classes of COTTON, RAYON AND SILK piece goods.

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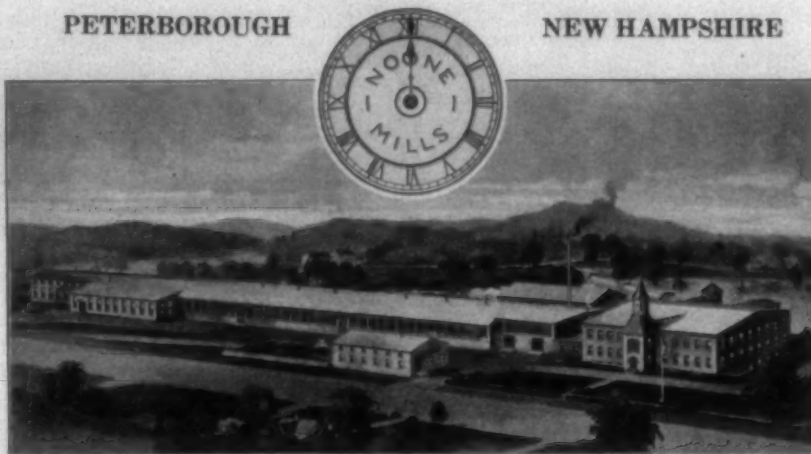
FREE RUNNING SCUTCHERS, with patented NEW IDEA SCROLL ROLLS. Also STRAIGHT and ANGULAR GUIDES

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Insist on Noone's Standard Roller Cloths for your Spinning Rolls. Noone's have been Standard since 1831.

Results and costs are what count most.

Use Noone's Roller Cloth and be assured of a Strong Round uniform yarn, the best obtainable. Eventual cost, less than any other covering.

Good spinning can always be obtained when Noone's Roller Cloth is used, as it is the properly built Cloth,—has the correct cushion and consistency, and uniform gauge.

Noone's is best by test.

Many materials have been used for Spinning Roll Covering in years past, but have eventually been discarded in favor of the dependable Woolen Roller Cloth and Leather.

Do not be misled, put your faith in the good Old American Products: Noone's Roller Cloth and leather. If in doubt, allow us to demonstrate the superiority of our Roller Cloth and a leather cot.

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Noone's are the Pioneers in Mechanical Cloth Manufacturing in America.

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Engineering Sales Co. —	46	—	—
Enka, American —	—	—	—
Esterline-Angus Co., The —	—	—	—
—F—	—	—	—
Firth-Smith Co. —	32	—	—
Fitch Dustdown Co., The —	—	—	—
Flynn, Geo. D., Jr. —	—	—	—
Poster Machine Co. —	23	—	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel —	—	—	—
Franklin Process Co. —	2	—	—
—G—	—	—	—
Garland Mfg. Co. —	46	—	—
Gastonia Brush Co. —	51	—	—
General Dyestuff Corp. —	—	—	—
General Electric Co. —	—	—	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co. —	—	—	—
Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Co. —	43	—	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. —	5	—	—
Governor Clinton Hotel —	—	—	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., The —	—	—	—
Graton & Knight Co. —	—	—	—
—H—	—	—	—
Hart Products Corp. —	22	—	—
H & B American Machine Co. —	19	—	—
Hermas Machine Co. —	—	—	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co. —	—	—	—
Houghton Wool Co. —	38	—	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. —	—	—	—
Hygrolit, Inc. —	—	—	—
—I—	—	—	—
Industrial Rayon Corp. —	6	—	—
—J—	—	—	—
—K—	—	—	—
—L—	—	—	—
—M—	—	—	—
—N—	—	—	—
—O—	—	—	—
—P—	—	—	—
—R—	—	—	—
—S—	—	—	—
—T—	—	—	—
—U—	—	—	—
—V—	—	—	—
—W—	—	—	—

World Yarn Output Continues Its Gain

World rayon production is estimated at 284,305 metric tons during 1933 by Silk & Rayon, Inc., of Manchester, England. This compares with 235,715 metric tons for the preceding year. The 1933 estimate for American production is 78,230 metric tons, however, as compared with the 94,000 metric tons reported by the *Textile Organon*.

Forty thousand tons of the increase in production during 1933, according

to the British publication, was in viscose yarns, which account for 1 per cent less of the total than they did in 1932. Five thousand tons more acetate yarn was produced in 1933, and there was also a substantial increase in the production of cuprammonium yarn. Output of collodion (nitrocellulose) yarn also increased.

"With an output of almost 12,000 tons more than last year Japan is an easy second to America and her output swelled the viscose total," states Silk & Rayon, Inc. "The United Kingdom and Italy have each ex-

tended their output by about the same amount. France, Germany and Holland have all increased their totals compared with the previous year. The affairs of the small countries do not influence the world total in any marked degree. Switzerland, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia show smaller totals than in 1932, but Canadian output is steadily increasing."

World rayon consumption for 1933 is estimated at 316,271 metric tons, as compared with 268,355 tons for 1932, thus reducing the accumulation of stocks considerably.

Gray Cloths Bought Heavily

Woodward, Baldwin & Co. report: "The gray cloth market has passed through another very active week.

"Print cloths and broadcloths were in good demand, but activity in both groups, as in the preceding week, was centered mainly in a few styles. There was a good inquiry for future deliveries extending well into the summer months; however, actual transactions were somewhat limited since very few mills disposed to sell so far ahead at present levels.

"Narrow sheetings and drills were bought in substantial quantities by the bag manufacturers, as well as the converting and jobbing trades.

"Outside developments, also reports of the finished goods business and the retail demand were of an encouraging nature.

"As the week closed the market was very strong, and the price trend appears to be definitely upward.

Describes Advantages Of Cotton Textiles

Greenville, S. C.—R. W. Arrington, superintendent of Union Bleachery, described advantages of entering the textile industry and future in this field for the benefit of youths planning to take up this work in a radio address here. Mr. Arrington said that the field is opening up again, and that once again a bright future for young men who work hard and study is open in textiles. The talk was one of a series of vocational guidance talks sponsored by the Y. M. C. A.

Wool and Rayon Tops

Standard Grades

HOUGHTON WOOL CO.

253 Summer St. Boston, Mass.
Sou. Rep.: James E. Taylor,
Box 504, Charlotte, N. C.

Much Additional Machinery Installed in South in 1933

(Continued from Page 17)

Tennessee

	Looms
Fayetteville Silk Mills, Fayetteville	10
Wellington Mills, Knoxville	818
*Wellwood Rayon Mills, Murfreesboro	90
Wellwood Sparta Silk Mills, Sparta	30
Total	948

Texas

Bonham Cotton Mills, Bonham	36
Mexia Textile Mills, Mexia	11
Total	47

Virginia

Blue Ridge Rayon Mills, Alta Vista	180
Berryville Silk Mills, Berryville	16
Blackstone Weaving Mills, Blackstone	78
Charlottesville Woolen Mills, Charlottesville	11
Frank Ix & Son, Inc., Charlottesville	18
Wm. J. Schepp, Inc., Charlottesville	30
*Edinburg Silk Mills, Edinburg	56
Angle Silk Mills, Rocky Mount	50
Total	439

Loom Increase By States

	Looms
Alabama	366
Georgia	464
Mississippi	477
North Carolina	2,739
Oklahoma	50
South Carolina	1,958
Tennessee	948
Texas	47
Virginia	439
Total	7,488

Clark's Annual Circular Knitting Machine Increase List

The following tabulations show the name and location of each mill in the South that installed additional circular knitting machines in 1933, together with the total by States.

Alabama

	Circular Knitting Machines
*Southern Mills Corp., Anniston	15
Alabama Knitting Mills, Eufaula	58
*Fort Payne Hosiery Mills, Fort Payne	11
Total	84

*Indicates New Mills.

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123 GEORGIA AVE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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.. OILS .. WAXES .. SIZINGS ..

.. SPECIAL FINISHES ..

.. FOR THE TEXTILE TRADES ..

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in

MATERIALS AND PROCESSES

for

SILK, RAYON, AND FINE COTTONS

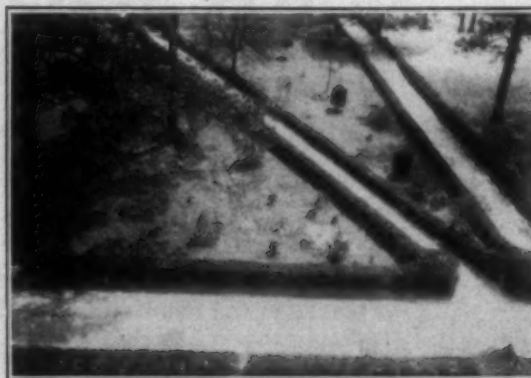
■ ■ ■ ■ ■

Southern Representative,

EUGENE J. ADAMS

TERRACE APTS.

ANDERSON, S. C.



Hedges and Flowers Pay Dividends

A hedge, a few flowing shrubs, a green lawn, and some shade trees, look better than an old cinder dump and rubbish pile.

Our landscape men can turn a wilderness into a garden in short order—and at a reasonable cost. If a manager who wants better work and happier helpers, will write us—or wire—we will do our part to show the way.

Landscape Department

Lindley Nurseries

Pomona,

Greensboro, N. C.

Georgia

	Circular Knitting Machines
Spalding Knitting Mills, Griffin	178
Walker County Hosiery Mills, Lafayette	68
*Indicates New Mills.	
Newman Hosiery Mills, Newnan	100
Montgomery Knitting Mills, Summerville	3
Golden City Hosiery Mills, Villa Rica	22
Total	371

North Carolina

Asheboro Hosiery Mills, Ashboro	178
*Boland Knitting Co., Burlington	60
*Full-Knit Hosiery Co., Burlington	30
E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Burlington	6
*Griffan Hosiery Co., Burlington	38
Liberty Hosiery Mills, Burlington	28
Penn Hosiery Mills, Burlington	22
Chipman-Burroughs Hosiery Mills, E. Flat Rock	4
Riverside Hosiery Mills, Haw River	20
Standard Hosiery Mills, Burlington	49
Concord Knitting Co., Concord	21
Bismark Hosiery Mills, Carthage	9
Amos Hosiery Mills, High Point	25
Huntley-Jackson Co., High Point	50
O. E. Kearns & Son, High Point	25
Melrose Hosiery Mills, High Point	50
*Plymouth Hosiery Mills, High Point	84
*Silver-Knit Hosiery Mills, High Point	150

*Indicates New Mills.

Vance Knitting Co., Kernersville	50
Delco Hosiery Mills, Lexington	16
Dependable Hosiery Mills, Liberty	50
Lake City Hosiery Mill, Marion	4
Garrou Knitting Mills, Morganton	15
Argonne Hosiery Mills, Mt. Airy	3
*Duke Knitting Mills, Mt. Airy	12
Wilkes Hosiery Mills, North Wilkesboro	25
Byrum Hosiery Mills, Shelby	170
Chatham Hosiery Mills, Siler City	25
Mayo Knitting Mills, Tarboro	16
Martinat Hosiery Mills, Valdese	10
Hanes Hosiery Mills, Winston-Salem	240
P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem	39

Total 1,524

Tennessee

Signal Knitting Mills, Chattanooga	50
Grayville Hosiery Mills, Grayville	10
Harriman Hosiery Mills, Harriman	273
Johnson City Mills, Johnson City	47
Standard Knitting Mills, Knoxville	75
Ideal Hosiery Mills, Maryville	5
Trenton Mills, Trenton	50

Total 510

Texas

McGaugh Hosiery Mills, Dallas	25
Total	25

*Indicates New Mills.

CARD ROOM BOBBINS

*True to the Gauge***WE COULDN'T IMPROVE THE OUTSIDE SO WE IMPROVED THE INSIDE**

All our Roving Bobbins now have special polished inside finish, smooth and oilproof

SERVICE

We make nothing but Card Room Bobbins—Carry the largest stock of blanks in the Country—have the best Card Room Bobbin equipment

WHEN YOU HAVE TO HAVE THEM QUICKWALLACE
FISHER
BARNHARDT
CARRIGAN
NEESEDICKSON
DORMAN
WILLIAMS
BAILEY
GRAHAM

ODELL MILL SUPPLY CO.

GREENVILLE TEXTILE SUPPLY CO.

Whichever one calls on you, will take specifications and measurements of Bobbins and spindles—phone them to us—we'll make them quick—ship them by truck, and they'll be in your mill in 3 days after leaving us.

BOWEN-HUNTER BOBBIN CO.

EAST CORINTH, VERMONT

Virginia

	Circular Knitting Machines
Bassett Knitting Mills, Bassett	39
Galax Knitting Co., Galax	20
Lynchburg Hosiery Mills, Lynchburg	84
Parker Hosiery Mills & Dye Works, Portsmouth	400
Dobson-Miller Corp., Pulaski	50
Total	593

Circular Knitting Machine Increase By States

Alabama	84
Georgia	371
North Carolina	1,524
Tennessee	510
Texas	25
Virginia	593
Total	3,107

Clark's Annual Full-Fashioned Machine Increase List

The following compilations show the name and location of each mill in the South that installed additional full-fashioned knitting machines in 1933, together with the total by States.

Full-Fashioned
Machines

Georgia

Archer Hosiery Mills, Columbus	34
Total	34

North Carolina

McCrary Hosiery Mills, Asheboro	5
Asheville Hosiery Mills, Asheville	2
Hatch Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mill, Belmont	2
Knit Products Corp., Belmont	6
May Hosiery Mills, Burlington	21
McEwen Knitting Co., Burlington	19
Tower Hosiery Mills, Burlington	4
Hudson Silk Hosiery Co., Charlotte	23
Nebel Knitting Co., Charlotte	5
Charlotte Knitting Co., Charlotte	20
Adams-Millis Corp., High Point	75
Morganton Full-Fashion Hosiery Co., Morganton	16
Ridgeview Hosiery Mills, Newton	4
Sterling Hosiery Mills, Spindale	2
Waldensian Hosiery Mills, Valdese	6
Total	210

Tennessee

Bryan Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga	4
Woosley Knitting Mills, Shelbyville	7
Total	11

Texas

Baker-Moise Hosiery Mills, Dallas	6
Total	6

*Indicates New Mills.

(Continued on Page 42)

MORE THAN

6 MILLION
SPINDLESare now equipped with the special
improved synchronized device forRAW COTTON
LUBRICATION

BY THE

BRETON
MINEROL
PROCESS

"MEON" •

COLD WATER CONDITIONING
FOR COTTONA NEW HIGH in Efficiency
at a NEW LOW in Economy

USE IT • with any conditioning machine.

IN COLD WATER • it can be atomized
and distributed in place of steam.MEON • prevents rust formation. Makes
rust-proof bobbin rings unnecessary.MEON • helps retain moisture in the
yarn—stops kinks.ADD 1 GALLON to 99 Gallons of
COLD WATER.

Write for full information

BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

Originators of the BRETON MINEROL PROCESS for CONDITIONING COTTON

17 BATTERY PLACE • NEW YORK

Virginia

	Full-Fashioned Machines
Virginia Maid Hosiery Mills, Virginia	7
Total	7

**Full-Fashioned Knitting Machines Increase
By States**

Georgia	34
North Carolina	210
Tennessee	11
Texas	6
Virginia	7
Total	268

Standard Cotton Textile Salesnote*(Continued from Page 18)*

at public auction or private sale, when eight days have elapsed from the mailing date of registered notice to such effect or as soon thereafter as practicable:

a. Any unshipped goods covered by an invoice issued hereunder, if payment, therefor, has been in default over ten days.

b. Any unfilled portion hereof, if, at the time of such cancellation, payment for 20% or more of the whole contract is in default over ten days.

FURNISHING SPECIFICATIONS

Any specifications of assortment or delivery not given with order are subject to earliest delivery dates open when received by seller. Buyer agrees that any balance of this contract, unspecified within the required time, may, at seller's option, be delivered in seller's selection, either of staple goods within the range allowed in this contract or like those already specified under it, as though so specified by buyer.

CASUALTY

If during this contract the production of the subject mill should be curtailed by strike, lockout, unavoidable casualty, or by any cause, in addition to those specified, beyond seller's control, actual output of applicable goods together with such goods on hand shall be pro rated among all contracts in force at the time such contingency becomes fact and as respective delivery dates occur during the lives of such contracts. In any such event, the rights of buyer and seller shall be limited to those herein-after provided.

Buyer shall have the right to cancel any part of this contract, past due and undelivered by reason of any

cause cited above; seller shall have the same right, provided notice of such curtailment is mailed to buyer not later than five days after any delivery, hereunder, is interrupted thereby.

If so cancelled, reasonable replacement cost, as of cancellation date, shall be determined by agreement, and ten days thereafter, the difference between such cost and contract price, if appreciation, shall be paid by seller to buyer or, if depreciation, by buyer to seller.

Upon resumption of normal production, seller shall declare to buyer new delivery dates for any part hereof, then past due; five days after receipt of such declaration, the rights to cancel, provided above, shall expire and the delivery schedule, thus amended, shall become valid under this contract.

STORAGE AND INSURANCE

Goods invoiced and held by mill for whatever reason shall be at buyer's risk. Whether located in mill's warehouses or elsewhere, they shall be included under the general fire insurance policies of the mill, and in case of loss, adjustment shall be made out of the insurance received, pro rata with all goods damaged. Goods held for more than one year shall be stored and insured at buyer's expense.

OTHER CONTINGENCIES

If the salesnote, of which this instrument with its supplementary specification, if any, has become a part, provides any conditions or procedure, inconsistent with either, then that salesnote shall govern and neither this Standard Salesnote nor its supplementary specification shall apply to such conditions or procedure.

Contingencies, not covered in either salesnote or in any appended specification, shall be interpreted in accordance with the established rules and customs of the trade, particularly with those rules and customs which have been formally approved by authorized bodies, representing both buyer and seller.

ARBITRATION

Any controversy arising under, or in relation to, this contract shall be settled by arbitration. If the parties are unable to agree respecting time, place, method, or rules of the arbitration, then such arbitration shall be held in the City of New York in accordance with the laws of the State of New York and the rules then obtaining of the General Arbitration Council of the Textile Industry.

Specification G

Effective February 7, 1934

TOLERANCES, DEFICIENCY LIMITS AND ALLOWANCES

If specified as yardage, this contract shall be considered correctly filled whenever the overage or shortage is less than half of an average bale, unless quantity is less

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.**Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing**

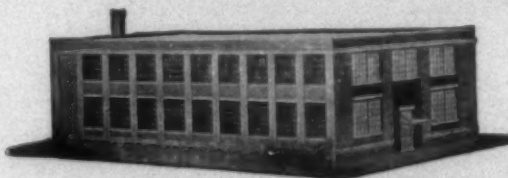
TOPS RECLOTHED

LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.
44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.
215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



than ten thousand yards, in which event, such tolerance shall not exceed 5% of contract.

Within two yards of the ends of each piece, the width must approximate that stipulated; elsewhere, throughout each piece, the width shall not vary anywhere by more than 1% below or 2% above the stipulated width. The average width shall equal or exceed the stipulated width; should, however, the average width be less than 100% but more than 99½% of that stipulated, buyer may claim an allowance in value, not exceeding double the percentage of missing width, but may not reject or cancel because of such deficiency.

Within four inches of the selvages and two yards of the ends of each piece, the number of warp ends per inch must approximate those stipulated; elsewhere, throughout each piece, the number of warp ends shall not vary by more than 3% below or 4% above the stipulated number. The number of warp ends in each piece, exclusive of selvages, shall be not less than the stipulated width, minus the width of the selvages, multiplied by the stipulated sley; should, however, the number of warp ends, between selvages, be less than 100% but more than 99% of those stipulated, buyer may claim an allowance in value, not exceeding half the percentage of missing warp ends, but may not reject or cancel because of such deficiency. The selvage count shall correspond to sample or in the absence of a sample, to the standard of the subject mill.

Within two yards of the ends of each piece, the number of picks per inch must approximate those stipulated; elsewhere, throughout each piece, the number of picks per inch in the filling shall not vary anywhere by more than 5% below or 7% above the number stipulated. The average number of picks per inch shall equal or exceed the number stipulated; should, however, such average be less than 100% but more than 97½% of the number of picks stipulated, buyer may claim an allowance in value, not exceeding half the percentage of missing picks, but may not reject or cancel because of such deficiency.

No piece shall be over 4% lighter or 6% heavier than the stipulated weight. No bale shall be over 2½% lighter or 4% heavier than the stipulated weight. The average weight of the contract shall be not over ¾ of 1% lighter or over 2% heavier than the stipulated weight; should, however, the average weight be less than 99¼% but more than 98½% of that stipulated, buyer may claim an allowance in value, not exceeding the percentage of weight missing from that stipulated, but may not reject or cancel because of such deficiency.

MATERIAL FOR TESTING AND METHODS OF DETERMINATION

In the event of any controversy, concerning specifications or quality, the material selected to represent any lot shall be single pieces from bales constituting the early, middle and late parts of the lot, in order of time of delivery or in the case of a single delivery, in order of serial package numbers. The selected pieces shall constitute not less than 3% of the lot, by yardage, and shall be drawn from packages constituting not less than 10% of the lot.

To determine width, goods shall be laid upon a flat horizontal surface, smoothed out by hand but not stretched, and measured at right angles to the selvages. The width of any piece shall be the average of measurements which shall include selvages, made at ten-yard intervals. The width of any lot shall be the average width of the pieces selected to represent it.

The sley count of any piece shall be determined by averaging three one-inch counts at intervals across the piece, separated by not less than one-fourth of the width

(Continued on Page 46)

NO MORE FEAR OF BLOWOUTS

with

Life-Saver Golden Ply



The Golden-Ply prevents the cause of blow-outs. Be sure to investigate fully with your nearest Goodrich dealer.

The New
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Safety
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The
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THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO.

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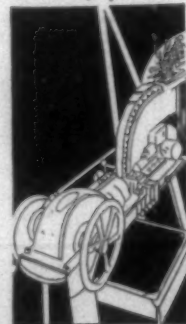
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SAVED \$13,000

YEARLY BY REPLACING WITH TYPE K Robbin Stripper

One mill reduced its cost of stripping bobbins 46% by replacing 17 old model strippers with 13 Type K Machines . . . an annual saving of over \$13,000.

Such savings are possible because Type K cleans so rapidly, at the rate of 100 to 120 bobbins per minute, with one operator—and so efficiently; the most tightly wound waste is easily stripped without injury to bobbins.



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Representative for N. Y., N. J., Pa., New England States, and Canada
GEO. THOMAS & CO., LTD., Manchester, England
European Agents

1934 Promises Further Gain

(Continued from Page 20)

been found so difficult and inequitable that they may be removed. These taxes have really been nuisance taxes, from manufacturer all the way through to the consumer of the products. They have, in a large measure, annulled the value of increased or improved purchasing power and have impeded rather than speeded recovery.

The labor situation has greatly improved both in employment and wages. Machinery for handling disputes has been satisfactorily set up and suspicion or animosities which might exist, or did exist, have largely dissipated. A definite ban has been put upon child labor under sixteen years of age. Although this regulation affected very few employees it was a great solace to the social minded sisters who have sobbed so sonorously over this group.

The financial situation of the mills has greatly improved and while a few have declared dividends and recouped some of their losses, the industry is still far from complete financial recovery or predepression status. Confidence, however, pervades the industry in general.

The code is recognized as not perfect, yet it is generally recognized as an advanced step from chaotic individualism to integrated co-operation. It will be refined and revised as time and experience indicate. It is indeed likely that many of its tenets and provisions will never be scrapped. No one wants to return to the cut-throat days. Plant expansion control has also been written into the directing policies of the industry. It is the purpose of the government and the code authority to develop and rehabilitate present capital investment and to analyze thoroughly any extension before such can be allowed. Industry is realizing through this its social and national relationships.

Merchandising methods have not been carefully studied as a special problem. As other phases of the industry have improved, merchandising methods have naturally improved but they will need reworking and intense study because distribution is now a more serious problem than manufacturing. This subject will be studied during the year.

Viewing the industry as a whole and then its setting in the national economic recovery plan, the picture is much more promising than the advent of 1933. The year

should be good provided the same spirit pervades throughout the year that now obtains. Co-operation and common understanding mean everything this year.

Charges Rayon Men Have Fixed Prices

Washington.—An investigation into alleged price-fixing in the domestic viscose rayon yarn industry, dating back to October, 1931, culminated in the issuance by the Federal Trade Commission of a formal complaint against ten companies engaged in the manufacture of this commodity.

Coming at this time, when the Senate has called upon the National Recovery Administration to supply it with data and copies of all codes permitting price-fixing by industries, in whatever form restored to, this case has invited renewed attention to the claims of Senators that the recovery program has broken down the anti-trust laws.

The group includes the Viscose Company, Dupont Rayon Company, Tubize Chatillon Corporation, Industrial Rayon Corporation, American Glanzstoff Corporation, American Enka Corporation, all of New York; Swenandoa Rayon Corporation, Utica, N. Y.; Delaware Rayon Company, New Castle, Del.; Acme Rayon Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, and the Belamose Corporation, Rocky Hill, Conn.

Members of the ten companies have branches in different parts of the country. The Viscose Company has branch offices in Charlotte, N. C.; Providence, R. I.; Chicago and Philadelphia, as well as factories in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. Dupont Rayon Company has plants in Buffalo, N. Y.; Old Hickory, Tenn., and Amthill, Va., while Tubize Chatillon Corporation has plants in Hopewell, Va., and Rome, Ga. Industrial Rayon Corporation has a plant at Cleveland, and the American Enka Corporation has a plant at Enka, N. C.

In addition 22 members of the accounting firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co., New York, are named as respondents because they are said to have been retained by the group, according to the Federal Trade Commission, to assist in maintaining fixed prices of rayon yarn by auditing the books of each so as to detect variations in price.

VICTOR MILL STARCH

"The Weaver's Friend"

It BOILS THIN penetrates the
WARP carries the weight into the
cloth means good running work
satisfied help and 100% production.

*We are in a position to offer
Prompt Shipment*

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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C. B. Iler, Greenville, S. C.

F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. Castile, Charlotte, N. C.

The complaint of the commission alleges that in October, 1931, the ten companies entered into "an agreement, combination, understanding and conspiracy among themselves" to eliminate price competition among themselves, it being added that they "have since carried out and are still carrying out" this agreement to fix and maintain uniform prices of viscose rayon yarn entering interstate commerce.

In carrying out the agreement, it is further averred, these companies have curtailed and limited their production of viscose rayon yarn, thus limiting the supply of that yarn, and of rayon cloth and rayon wearing apparel sold in interstate commerce.

The companies named have 30 days from the service of the complaint within which to file an answer, containing such denials and defense as they may wish to make.

To Feature New Knitting Machines

New machines which produce thirty yards of cloth an hour will be shown for the first time at the Second National Knitwear Industrial Exposition in Grand Central Palace next week. Improved machines that complete a buttonhole in three seconds and others that do all the shrinking before the laundry gets the garment will also be exhibited.

Newly developed yarns of rabbits' wool, straw, metal, rubber and other materials rarely knitted by hand will here be made into sweaters, hats, neckties, dresses and other articles such as new metal mesh utensils used in kitchen cleaning, and gas mantles. Needles hardly larger than a toothpick do the work.

Rayon Sets Record in 1931

(Continued from Page 22)

produced has increased, the proportion of 100 denier produced has also increased. This fact is largely due to the constantly growing popularity of various types of rayon crepes in dress goods.

During the past year there has been a diversification of lustre used in the weaving field. The acetate rayons are produced in two lustres, while most of the viscose types are in three, bright, semi-dull and chalky yarns. The chalky yarns were originated in the hosiery trade and then adopted in underwear knitting, but during 1933 the weaving trade found them also very adaptable to dress goods and large quantities went into that field.

During the year there was also a continued trend toward fine filaments. Where 24 filament, for instance, has been used in 150 denier, 40 filament yarns are now going, and where 40 filaments was formerly used, the 60 filament yarns are now finding a place. This is true of standard construction where quantity production is the rule in addition to more specialized fabrics where even finer filaments are being used to some extent.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT EXPECTED

The current year will see additional improvements in various ways and the types of rayon available will undoubtedly become even more diversified. The new uses constantly being found for rayon keep the manufacturers working steadily to meet new demands and the evolution of the yarn has reached a point now where in a great many fabrics rayon cannot be replaced by other fibers.

With all the producing plants running full as they are at present, where thousands of additional employees have been taken on and payrolls increased, and with restored confidence in the price structure of both yarns and fabrics, the industry should in the present year exceed the exceptional record made last year.

-QUALITY- UNIVERSAL STANDARD RING TRAVELERS

for real service—



The Bowen Special Temper

Round and Square Point
Flat, Oval and Round Wire

The Bowen Vertical Steel

The Bowen Vertical Bronze

The Bowen Patented Bevel Edge

The Bowen Patented Vertical Offset

The Bowen Patented Ne-Bow Vertical

For Spinning and Twisting

If you require

1. Uniformity
2. Uninterrupted and Dependable Performance
3. Longer Life
4. Quality Product

First Quality Frame Spun Yarns are produced only by using ring travelers that dispel any doubt as to their performance and manufacture . . . Universal Standard Ring Travelers . . . meet these requirements, and more, effect a gratifying saving in ring and traveler costs by the extra measure of service and life they assure . . . Order now . . . Samples upon request.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. GREENVILLE, S. C.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

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All textile mills are being forced to check manufacturing costs more closely than ever before. An inadequate or obsolete humidifying system will prevent a mill from securing good production. The NEW BAHN-SON SYSTEM is saving money for leading mills all over the world.

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601 Builders Bldg. Phone 3-4232 Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Cotton Textile Salesnote

(Continued from Page 43)

(not including ends within four inches of either selvage) approximately two yards from one end of the piece, and three such one-inch counts in the middle of the piece.

The pick count of any piece shall be determined by averaging one-inch counts at intervals of four yards (exclusive of pick bars), with the cloth spread flat at full width. The pick count of any lot shall be the average of the pick counts of the pieces selected to represent it.

To determine weight, goods shall be exposed for twenty-four hours to normal atmospheric conditions approximating a temperature of 70° Fahrenheit and a relative humidity of 65% and then weighed upon an accurate scale; if, however, it is not practicable to condition and weigh full pieces, then two half-yard samples taken near but not from the ends of each selected piece shall be considered fairly representative of the lot.

Expects Support On Cotton Bill

Washington.—While no decision will be reached until replies to the questionnaire sent by the Department of Agriculture have been received and compiled, Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, author of the bill for compulsory reduction of the cotton crop, expresses confidence a plan of this character will be approved by the Administration.

Senator Bankhead said that he believes his license control bill, with the number of bales which might be ginned limited, would be sidetracked in favor of a plan to award quotas which might be gained without tax and then to impose a substantial tax on the amount by any farmer above his quota. He suggested the tax to be imposed above the quota might be fixed at 10 cents a pound. A tax bill would have to be introduced in the House, and it would be sponsored there by Representative Wm. B. Bankhead, a brother of the Alabama Senator.

Fifty thousand questionnaires to test the sentiment in the cotton belt regarding compulsory cotton reduction have been sent by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration throughout the cotton belt. When these have been received and the answers compiled, a decision on the subject will be reached.

S. C. Votes Quiz On Textile Code Complaints

Spartanburg, S. C.—The South Carolina House of Representatives adopted a resolution directing the State Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries to investigate the complaints of textile code violations in the mills of the State.

House action was followed by the State Senate Committee on Manufacturers and Commerce fixing the date of a hearing on a resolution to investigate. The date was not announced.

Speaking in the Senate Senator Williams of Aiken asserted that Aiken County textile mill workers were "treated like cattle in one group of mills."

"These mills load up and increase work, and if a complaint is made by a union man they discharge him for some such reason as not liking the color of his hair."

Senator Hamrick of Cherokee County, chairman of the Senate Committee on Manufacturers, and also head of a chain of mills, said that "if these people have grievances we want them to come before the committee and get a hearing."

Export Textile Trade Crippled By Higher Costs Under Code

(Continued from Page 14)

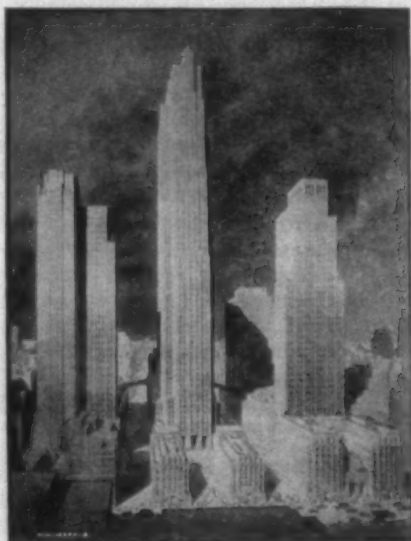
connected with them are to be junked, shouldn't it come as a result of a defined plan and shouldn't those affected be told about it before they suddenly are confronted with such tremendous loss in business and employment?

"We believe it is possible for the Government, by means of reciprocal treaties and by exchanges of quotas of products, to retain for us our normal export markets—if not, then by equalization funds for export to offset the extra costs imposed by the NRA."

American Cyanamid Co. To Have New Offices

American Cyanamid Company, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, has executed a lease with Rockefeller Center, Inc., covering about 120,000 square feet on the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th and a part of the 61st floor in the new R.C.A. Building at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York. The lease is for a term of 20 years commencing March 1, 1934. It is expected that the new space will be occupied about April 1, 1934.

The move was necessitated by the need for more space by American Cyanamid Company to take care of its growing business and to provide for future expansion.



Rockefeller Center

As the company occupies at its present address about 25 floors, each having much less space, the new location, being all on five adjoining floors, will lend itself to the much more efficient conduct of the company's business.

American Cyanamid Company is a large producer of industrial and mining chemicals and fertilizer materials, and has plants and sales offices in many States. Among its subsidiaries which will have offices at 30 Rockefeller Plaza are the following:

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., American Cyanamid Sales Co., Amalgamated Phosphate Co., American Powder Co., Arizona Chemical Co., Beetleware Corp., The Calco Chemical Co., Inc., Chemical Construction Corp., Chemical Engineering Corp., Fumigators Supply Co., Inc., General Explosives Corp., A. Klipstein & Co., Inc., Maryland Chemical Co., Owl Fumigating Corp., Rezyl Corp., The Selden Co., Structural Gypsum Corp., Synthetic Plastics Co., Inc.

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Repairing, Overhauling, Dismantling and
Erecting of Cotton Mill Machinery

We solicit your inquiries

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Cotton Mill Machinery

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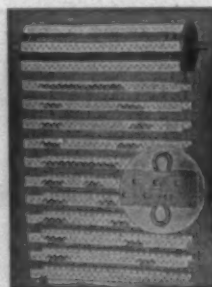
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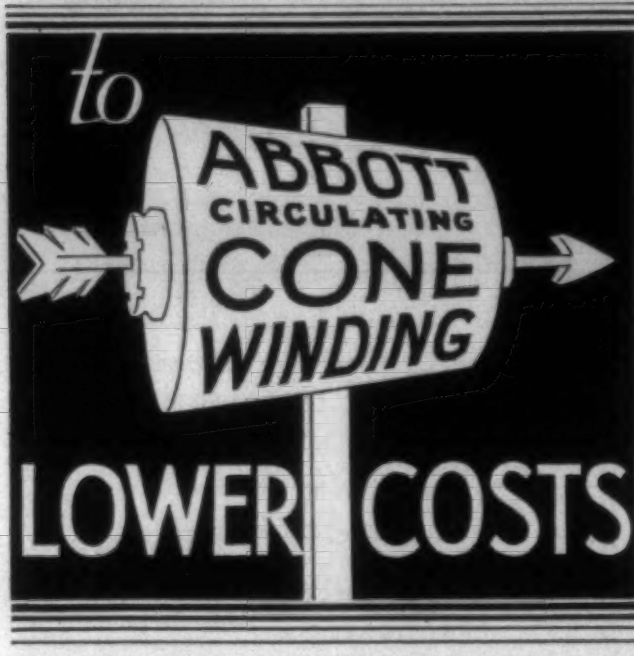
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(1934) CATALOGUE

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Dronsfield Brothers Limited

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JOHN HETHERINGTON & SONS, Inc.

250 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

A Message To Operating Executives From An Operating Executive

(Continued from Page 12)

mechanical and electrical transmission systems, carelessly operated, and cared for machinery, and last but by no means least important, operative's time. The alert and studious operating executive can add many more items to the list by careful and critical analysis of his job in thorough detail. It should be pointed out here, however, that he should not overlook the terrible wastes to be expected when an operative is not qualified for a job he is being mislaid into. "Round pegs cannot completely fill square holes," without losing quite a bit of the peg, which must be larger than the hole into which it is driven.

NECESSITY OF RESEARCH

It would seem that present conditions (and the future more so), make it imperative that superintendents and overseers become research-minded if the job is to be developed to its full possibilities, and if they themselves hope for advancement, and permanent places in their fields.

Too many of us have heretofore been more or less afraid of what we regard as a "bugbear," that is, research, because we have permitted ourselves to visualize the subject as one to be tackled only by highly trained technicians familiar with the complexities of curious, impressive and expensive looking instruments. Bisecting the word into its derivatives we find that "re" means "again," and "search" is only to "look for." "To again look for" does not always necessarily mean that we must have more than just the simple tools at hand. Even simple, accurately kept records have often been known to point the way to solution of difficult problems, therefore they can be classed as one form of research.

In close application to the field of his individual department or division, the operating executive should be careful to avoid acquisition of a too circumscribed viewpoint, and lose sight of the importance of proper liaison with preceding and succeeding processing divisions. It takes teamwork to do the job thoroughly and completely, as Kipling knew when he wrote:

"It ain't the guns, nor armament, nor funds that they can pay,
But the close co-operation that wins the day.
It ain't the individuals, nor the army as a whole,
But the everlastin' teamwork of every bloomin' soul."

The passage of a few years has painted a much changed picture in the textile field. Substantial progress has been made in the mechanical aspect, with personnel skill, and other aspects requiring to keep pace, but who knows just what is yet to come? The job is no longer one of cursory and casual supervision. It is a problem to be studied earnestly if its possibilities are to be fully and completely developed. To provide himself with the time required for proper study, the operating executive must more and more relegate irrelevant detail to assistants. I believe it was the late Andrew Carnegie, the highly successful steel magnate, who said, "A man's success is not so much dependent upon his ability to do things, as it is upon his ability to surround himself with men who can do things." No less truer now than in his day, and we will do well to keep this in mind as our organization expand in compliance with our Government's plans to wipe out unemployment, and restore prosperity, for the need is great to develop ourselves into real leaders by acquiring executive and organizing powers.

Hours spent in reading up on our work will be well spent if we do it as a matter of interest rather than a duty. Today there are more and better trade publica-

tions than ever before, and the best talent of the land goes into textbooks to be had at nominal cost. In my humble opinion, he who fails to take advantage of such opportunities will finally be without a place in industry. "Knowledge is power," a saying that is just as true as ever.

Know thyself—know the job.

Cotton Loans Are More Than 58 Millions to Date

Washington.—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced that loans on cotton and corn and advances on cotton options up to February 2nd totalled \$136,524,465.18.

Cotton loans, made on the basis of 10 cents per pound, totalled \$58,240,123.40, leaving an unused balance of \$191,759,876.60 from the RFC funds available. Repayments on loans totalled \$411,555.17.

Distribution of cotton loans through lending agencies of the RFC included Charlotte, \$1,917,558.

Any Reason for Reversal?

As was expected, a measure has been offered in the South Carolina Legislature for the ratification of the so-called "Child Labor Amendment" to the Federal Constitution, despite the fact that we rejected this proposal decisively several years ago.

The National Committee for the Protection of Child, Family, School and Church, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., makes the pertinent point in opposition to this proposed amendment that although it is referred to in the term "child labor," those words appear nowhere in the amendment. "As a matter of fact," says the committee, "it is the broadest grant of power ever proposed in an amendment to the Constitution, because it gives unlimited power to Congress 'to limit, regulate and prohibit' the physical and mental labor of all of the 45,000,000 persons in the United States under 18 years of age. That means the youth of the country as well as children. Nor does the amendment say 'employment.' It says 'to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age;' and the legal definition of labor is physical or mental exertion."

No enlightened person approves of exploitation of children's labor; but it is difficult indeed to offer any reason why such extraordinarily broad powers should be placed in the hands of Congress as this amendment proposes. Is there any shadow of a reason why South Carolina should today reverse the judgment it formed on this proposition some years ago?—*Greenville Daily News.*

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Classified Ad

In The
Textile Bulletin

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asking your
travelers
to be



"Rough Riders"?

Your per-spindle hours are governed by the Code, but your per-spindle PRODUCTION is governed by how well and how fast your travelers ride your rings. In other words, the average frame can be speeded up just as fast as the traveler-and-ring action will permit. Worn rings are rough riding. New DIAMOND FINISH Rings furnish a smooth path to a substantial per-spindle increase in your production!

**Whitinsville (Mass.)
SPINNING RING CO.**

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**TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS
CONTINUE TO USE . . .**

THIN BOILING STARCHES

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Foxhead Eagle Two Star
Eagle Three Star
Eagle Four Star

THICK BOILING STARCHES

Globe Pearl Buffalo
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DEXTRINS

White Dark Canary
Canary British Gum

WARP sizing as well as printing, dyeing and finishing processes offer many problems in the use of starches, dextrins and gums. The selection of the proper products is of great importance. Listed above are products available for the purposes and conditions of exacting textile manufacturers.

These starches, dextrins and gums are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are attested by the constantly increasing number of users who are getting satisfactory results.



IMPORTANT—Our research department will be glad to furnish additional information regarding the types and uses of these and other products as applied to the special needs of the Textile Industry. Write to—

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
17 Battery Place, New York City

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can protect the mill that fails to keep costs in line by adopting new methods, new equipment.

Bring your spinning up-to-the-minute with Victor Circle-D Travelers, the newly developed design that is proving itself daily by speeding up production of finer yarn.

Try before you buy. We'll send a trial supply FREE.

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Tel. Walnut-3959

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Gastonia, N. C.
Tel.-247

COTTON GOODS

New York.—After being moderately active all week, the cotton goods markets enjoyed another spurt in sales at the close. Business in print cloths continued to lead all other fabrics, with large orders placed for delivery during May and June. Prices were firmer, but generally unchanged. Sales during the week were well in excess of production. Many mills are so well sold that they have only limited quantities to offer before well into April. Price sentiment continues bullish and is supported by advancing cotton prices. The Bankhead bill to limit gin-nings is expected to carry cotton much higher.

Good sales of 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares print cloths were made at 97½ cents with deliveries running through June. Several other constructions were active at strong prices. Carded broadcloths again showed good sales and very few goods are available before April. On 80x60s sold at 77½ cents, and 100x60s at 97½ cents. Fair business was done in sheetings at better prices, although narrow widths are selling at very close margins.

Fine goods markets continued strong, with good interest in a wide variety of fabrics. The delivery situation was becoming increasingly tighter and converters were faced with a very difficult problem as to how to meet their requirements. Many weaves were sold through March and buyers seeking earlier deliveries were offering sharp premiums without drawing any offerings. Trading during the past several days had been sufficiently broad to include virtually all of the standard fine weaves in good quantities and most mills were in a position where they were offering only limited amounts for future delivery at current prices, feeling that higher prices were almost certain to develop later in the season. Wash goods movement continued good, and converters were finding that they, too, had not the deliveries buyers sought. The uniformity with which goods were well sold, and the demand for so wide a variety of fabrics, left the market in a condition unequalled in the past several years.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 7/8
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x60s	7 1/4
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9 7/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8 1/8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8 3/8
Brown sheetings, standard	10
Tickings, 8-ounce	18 1/2
Denims	16
Dress ginghams	15
Staple ginghams	9
Standard prints	7

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The cotton yarn markets were more active and prices stronger last week. Inquiry continued to cover a wide range of numbers and an increase in the number and size of orders was noted. Higher cotton quotations have been a factor in strengthening yarn markets. The character of inquiry indicates that many consumers are expecting prices to go higher and spinners are finding it easier to get prices on a better basis.

Quotations on both carded and combed numbers showed an advance and the whole list was firmer than it has been in some time. In recent weeks there has been some improvement in sales, production and shipments of combed peeler yarn, but thus far the combed lags considerably behind the carded sale yarn, which condition is said to reflect the stiff increase in prices made necessary by the Federal legislation which became effective in 1933 and the necessary adjustment of manufacturers to the use of less costly materials so as to try to aid retailers to overcome, as far as possible, the public resistance to higher retail prices.

While the quicker market is in the knitting yarn division, there has been a picking up in specifications for weaving numbers. Underwear manufacturers appeared as leading in the carded yarn movement. Hosiery mills are taking carded and combed peeler in conservative weights.

One leading house reports its mills, which are making the better types of yarn, sold up to June of its underwear numbers, and it is felt that if this week's stage of business continues, the output will be sold ahead until mid-summer.

In some cases, spinners are so well supplied with orders placed at lower than current prices as to offset the light volume of new business, many of the more recent orders being for spot yarns. One house was given opportunity to bid on a contract for deliveries of carded underwear yarn running through September, and declined to entertain an offer.

Southern Single Warps			
10s	27	40s	44
12s	27 1/2	40s ex.	45
14s	28	50s	50
16s	28 1/2	50s	50
20s	30	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	34	8s	27
30s	36	10s	28
		12s	29
		16s	30
		20s	31
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	27	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
10s	27 1/2	and 4-ply	23
12s	28	Colored stripes, 8s, 3	
16s	29 1/2	and 4-ply	27
20s	31	White carpets, 8s,)	
24s	32	and 4-ply	27
26s	34	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
30s	37	8s, 1-ply	22
30s ex.	38	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23
		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24
		12s, 2-ply	25
		16s, 2-ply	27
		20s, 2-ply	28 1/2
		20s, 2-ply	35
		36s, 2-ply	39
Southern Single Skeins		Southern Frame Cones	
8s	26 1/2	8s	26 1/2
10s	27	10s	27
12s	27 1/2	12s	27 1/2
14s	28	14s	27 1/2
16s	28 1/2	14s	28
20s	30	16s	28 1/2
26s	34	18s	28 1/2
30s	36	18s	29 1/2
36s	40 1/2	20s	30 1/2
40s	43 1/2	22s	31 1/2
		24s	32 1/2
		26s	33 1/2
		28s	34 1/2
		30s	36 1/2
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			
8s	27		
10s	27 1/2		
12s	28		
14s	28 1/2		
16s	29 1/2		
20s	31		
24s	33		
26s	34		
30s	37		

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Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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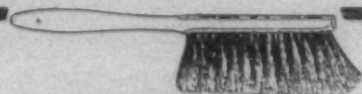
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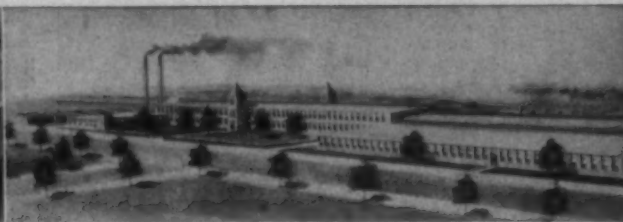
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VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

GREENVILLE, S. C.

UNION BLEACHERY

It was our pleasure to be shown over this immense plant recently, while a guest of H. H. Iler, mechanical engineer. This was a privilege we truly appreciated, for we had never before seen anything of the kind so large and complete.

The plant has been enlarged four times, doubling each time, we were told, since Mr. John W. Arrington, the president, took charge 30 years ago. His three fine sons have grown up in the business and are associated with him as officials. R. W. Arrington, lovingly called "Dick" by his friends, is active vice-president; Jno. W. Arrington, Jr., is treasurer, and N. B. Arrington, assistant treasurer.

J. C. Harris, Jr., is superintendent, and one of the nicest we've seen. In fact, the entire office force are unusually fine and courteous, and the employees among the best—Anglo-Saxons of the Piedmont section. There are no prettier girls to be found—girls who are high school and college graduates—and can hold their own gracefully in any social function.

Among the key men are J. W. Norris, overseer bleaching; G. M. Turner, overseer starching; E. H. Dobbins, overseer dyeing; G. L. Revis, calendar; R. L. Prince, finisher; L. Kendrick (have forgotten his position); H. H. Iler, mechanical engineer; C. S. Brooks, outside overseer; C. A. Spencer, power plant engineer.

The Bleachery was founded in 1902, started in 1903, and Mr. Arrington took charge in 1904; his success has been very pronounced. From a small beginning, the capacity of the plant is now 40 tons of finished goods daily—bleached, dyed, mercerized and sanforized.

Three young men from Parker High Vocational School are now working up in their chosen field here, and making good to such an extent that one of the key men said: "Just tell anyone that boys from this school are dependable, and worthy of every consideration." The three young men are Roy Aiken and Emmett McNab, in the machine shop under Mr. Iler, and Thomas Walker, in electrical department.

PARKER HIGH SCHOOL

Prof. Peter Hollis was a guest at the golden wedding and invited us to visit his famous school and have lunch with him. We accepted, and was astonished at the extent of his work.

Parker District is composed of 14 schools which were consolidated in 1923 and Parker High serves the entire district, the entire work being under the supervision of Mr. Hollis.

He is a man of high ideals and ideas, with the happy faculty for making them applicable and practical. He

enters whole-heartedly into every phase of his work, and puts pep into every program.

The day of our visit was the beginning of his "School of the Air," which will be broadcast every Thursday at 11:45. Table manners and social etiquette are among subjects to be taught—something that will be very popular, we are sure.

"Chinese Week" was under way, with a "Chop Suey" joint, museum, clothes, customs, etc., to be shown and taught. Speakers who have been to China as missionaries or otherwise, to be on hand.

Seven thousand school children in Parker District were contributing a penny each toward the birthday party for President Roosevelt.

We could not help wondering what the amount would be, should every pupil who has attended school in Parker District during the past ten years, contribute a penny each toward a birthday party for Professor Hollis—the man who has given inspiration and encouragement to thousands.

We hope that Greenville understands and appreciates the worth of Professor Hollis, and tells him about it while he lives, rather than build a costly monument to his memory after he has passed away.

PELZER, S. C.

PELZER MANUFACTURING CO.

It is always a pleasure to visit the mill people of Pelzer, where the citizenship is of the finest, and most dependable, honorable and upright in their dealings. If they make a promise they keep it. If they make a debt, they pay it.

There is very little turnover here. Superintendent E. W. Edwards, at Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and Superintendent B. R. Burnham, at No. 4, have the respect and confidence of the employees, and General Superintendent J. F. Blackmon comes in for many expressions of appreciation.

The overseers, too, are among the finest in the South, always courteous, kind and helpful, and do everything possible to make "Aunt Becky" enjoy her visits.

The following key men under Supt. E. W. Edwards take our paper and keep posted on textiles. (The Bulletin, being the only textile weekly in the South, enjoys a large circulation among progressive mill men.)

Superintendent E. W. Edwards has never missed a copy of our paper, and no wonder he is such a successful superintendent.

Here is the way we wrote 'em up: L. E. Hooper, overseer weaving, N. H. Bowen, Ernest Roach and W. H. Rogers, second hands; W. C. Turner, overseer cloth room; H. P. Suddeth, overseer carding; J. A. Kelly and J. O. Jenkins, in card room; A. L. Ellis, overseer spin-

ning; J. D. Crimes, overseer weaving, second shift; B. C. Rice, second hand in spooling and warping; W. P. Nicholson, second hand in carding; H. L. Neeley, second hand in weaving No. 1; D. A. Hunt, second hand in weaving No. 2; Carl Davis, second hand in weaving No. 3; J. S. Rogers, overseer weaving, second shift (has been here 15 years); George Bishop, overseer slashing (here 20 years). There are ten loom fixers here who were trained here and have never worked anywhere else.

Pelzer has a fine school, good churches, stores and all that a first-class village needs for convenience and comfort.

MILL No. 4

This pretty large mill is half a mile or more from the older plant, which combines 1, 2 and 3. These and No. 4 have around 136,350 spindles and 2,497 looms, the product being sheeting, print cloth, broadcloth, sateens, lawns, etc.

No. 4 is one of the prettiest, cleanest and most orderly plants in the South.

The spinning room expresses the personality of Overseer Geo. W. Ray to perfection. It is as clean and orderly as possible and work runs without any worry to operatives. The writer walked all the way through that big room and saw only one end down.

Carl McComb, second hand in spinning, has invented a filling-wind builder, which can be changed in a jiffy to a warp wind builder. O. D. McCombs, C. R. Hopkins and W. A. Dunlap are second hands on the two shifts. Lee Rogers is another live wire.

C. C. Roberts is overseer the card room, which is also a neat and orderly place, with each and every one interested in his job. W. L. Graydon is second on the first shift; H. H. Hankins and Henry Brooks, second hands in carding, and C. E. Sawyer, section man on pickers.

We did not get to work the weave room, as a funeral was on hand and most of the key men attending. We hope to pass that way and see these friends later.

SWEPSONVILLE, N. C.

VIRGINIA COTTON MILLS

How we did enjoy a visit to Swepsonville, where we had not been in 20 years. J. R. Copeland is general superintendent here and superintendent of the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills at Burlington.

J. S. Ross, plant superintendent, Virginia Cotton Mills, gave us a heart-warming welcome, and escorted us over that interesting mill.

Since it first started many years ago, the mill has been enlarged several times until it is now 1,100 feet long, all one story. The floor from one end to the other is cement.

There are 208 looms on crepe, 90 on gingham and 18 on necktie goods; 47 Jacquard looms from Savona Mill, Charlotte, have been added and are starting gradually on upholstery and tapestry goods, of beautiful design.

But they have such a live-wire group in carding and spinning (where J. F. Eastridge is overseer both departments) that they are to make hosiery yarns in order to run their quota of hours, for they can keep ahead of the weave room.

J. P. Gant is overseer weaving and fiets fine production. There is friendly rivalry between the first and second shifts—first shift production was 9,149 and the second shift 91.25, which was remarkably close. Weavers on crepe run only 6 looms and all the work was running good.

G. F. Snider, second hand in spinning; L. R. Reynolds, overseer slashing and warping; B. C. Durham, overseer cloth room; W. M. Marshall, day, and Harvey White, night overseer winding and copping; J. C. Thompson, overseer drawing and twisting; P. M. Myrick, overseer weaving, second shift; V. Couturier, designer; W. C. Griffin, head carpenter, and Charlie Beal, master mechanic, are progressive key men at this plant.

The space between weave room and drawing-in room is being built in for a "throwing" department.

B. E. Jordan, secretary and treasurer, and J. Frank Love, superintendent, were the only ones we met.

GREER, S. C.

Now take a look at a few of the Victor Mill girls. Arne'nt they good looking? After looking at the group of overseers and other key men shown in our issue of last week, one begins to wonder if Superintendent F. L. Still insists that all men be handsome and all girls pretty, if they stay at Victor!

Anyway, it's a lovely community with everybody wearing a happy smile, and no wonder people like to live there.



GIRLS' BASKETBALL TEAM

Front Row, Left to Right—Ada Leverette, Virginia Lee, Augusta Gaffney.

Second Row, Left to Right—Ella Suddeth, Katherine Champion, Beulah Brewton, "Bit" Finley.

Back Row, Left to Right—Emma Cook, Irene Miller, Audrey Smith, Helen Beaman, Fannie Vaughn.



Left to Right—B. C. Champion, Manager Basketball Team; Francis Champion, Mascot; S. V. Wilson, Secretary Y. M. C. A.

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts of materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Adolf Bobbin Co., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr., Frank W. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Singleton, R. 5, Box 128, Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga. T. C. Perkins, Pres. and Treas.; Howard R. Cook, Vice-Pres.; M. D. Tinney, Sec.; Geo. B. Snow, Rep. Carolinas and Virginia; William C. Perkins, Rep. Georgia and Alabama.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Borne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. R. Thier, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. D. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 2300 Westfield Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richards Plowden, 421 10th Ave. West, Birmingham, Ala.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Cambell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.; Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps., Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist. Rep., Wm. W. Moore, 180 Westminster Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dahbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dahbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 202 E. Prentiss Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Bldg., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.; Durant Mfg. Co., 1923 N. Buffum St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sales Reps., A. C. Andrews, 1615 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.; J. R. Barton, Jr., 418 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Taylor, 339 Bloom St., Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Montgomery, 408 23rd St., Birmingham, Ala.; L. E. Kinney, 314 Pan American Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Eaton, Paul B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Ancus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps., Ga., Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va.—E. H. Gilham, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Flith-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stizen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga. E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va. W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C. E. P. Colas, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex. L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex. E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla. F. D. Hathaway, R. P. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala. R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn. W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex. A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn. A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky. E. B. Mvrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn. G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn. J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La. B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va. J. W. Ricklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex. I. A. Thr. Mgr.; Sou. Service Shows, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Solbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex. W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex. F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 295-297 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Eekels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champlin, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville,

Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps., Samuel Lehrer, Box 234, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton Wool Co., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 504, Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Celchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberv, 209 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mer. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Tier, P. O. Box 1353, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noolin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Ribb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co.; North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co.; South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep., J.

P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101 Gettrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. MacIntyre, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Pearse Slaughter Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, a.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Soluel Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., H. G. Mayer, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room

at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C., also stock room at 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., with B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr. Southern Salesmen, N. H. Thomas, Gastonia, N. C.; J. McD. McLeod, 80 Church St., Bishopville, S. C.; B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; R. H. Mason, Gastonia, N. C.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., Webb Durham, 2029 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Roanville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Pacific Nets Million

Net profit of \$1,005,208 is reported by Pacific Mills for the year ended December 31st after charging off \$1,286,621 for depreciation and \$797,413 for liquidation of the Lawrence cloth unit, in addition to other usual write-offs. This compares with a net loss after charges in 1932 of \$3,044,952 and is equal to \$2.53 a share on 396,123 shares outstanding. Current assets at the end of the year stood at \$19,211,342 and current liabilities were \$5,380,905, with a net quick of \$13,830,437. Sales for the year were up \$11,000,000, at \$32,311,264, against \$21,268,126 in 1932.

Inventory increased about \$8,000,000; accounts receivable were up 2,400,000, accounts payable were \$700,000 higher and a notes payable account was established and amounted to \$3,750,000.

Treasurer Arthur E. Colby's statement to stockholders said:

"Liquidation of the Lawrence Cotton Mill unit, buildings C-1, C-2 and LS-5, referred to in previous reports, has been completed, requiring a final charge-off of \$797,413 out of this year's earnings. After making this deduction the operations of the company for the year showed a net profit of \$1,005,208. This is after all of the usual charges and reserves including full depreciation of \$1,286,621 and income tax reserves of \$220,000. Net quick assets increased \$2,609,158 and now stand at \$13,830,437. Inventory as usual was taken of basis of cost of market whichever was lower.

"Net sales charged increased \$11,043,138, or 51.92 per cent, while units charged increased approximately 25 per cent.

"Notes and accounts payable increased \$4,805,525. This is more than accounted for by the increase

in inventories amounting to \$7,781,423.

"Over \$1,000,000 of the increases shown in accounts receivable and inventories are due to the cotton processing tax.

"The rayon weaving unit has been started in Lawrence in building C-6 of the former cotton unit and is now operating satisfactorily.

"Conditions are considerably better in comparison with a year ago, and the outlook is more encouraging."

Adams-Millis May Increase Dividend

Improvement in the sales of chain stores and mail order houses in the latter part of 1933 and in January of this year has been reflected in the sales and earnings of Adams-Millis Corporation. It is through these outlets that the company distributes the bulk of the hosiery which it produces. January sales are understood to have been among the best reported by the company for any January in its history.

In the first six months of 1933 Adams-Millis earned \$191,690 equal to 84 cents a common share, after deducting the preferred dividends for the period. With the improvement in the second half year, net for the common stock in that period is understood to have been about double that of the first half, or around \$1.68 a common share. This would bring the full year's common share earnings to more than \$2.50 a share on 156,000 common shares. This would compare with earnings of only \$282,827, or \$1.03 a share in 1932.

The sharp improvement in earnings, with the present bright prospects, will probably result in an increase in the dividend rate on the common stock to 50 cents a share quarterly from the present distribution of 25 cents a share.

After several years of payments at the \$2 annual rate, the dividend was omitted entirely in April last year, but in August disbursements were resumed at the rate of \$1 annually. Now the prospects are that next month the \$2 annual rate will be resumed.

Part of the improvement in Adams-Millis' earnings in the second half of 1933 came from the better price structure made necessary by the adoption of the industry's code. Under this, selling below cost is prohibited and this kept distress merchandise off the market. Prices have held at a reasonably profitable level. The benefit from this has been far greater than the additional expenses incurred from operation under the code.

1933 Textile Consumption Exceeded 1932

Consumption of textile products—namely, cotton, wool, silk and rayon—for the year 1933 aggregated 3,624,500,000 pounds, an increase of 23.9 per cent compared with consumption of 2,924,400,000 pounds reported for 1932, according to figures compiled by the *Textile Organon*, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. With the exception of the boom years 1927 to 1929, inclusive, consumption last year broke all previous records. Silk consumption recorded a decline last year to the lowest total reported since 124, but cotton, wool and rayon consumption registered substantial gains, the total for the latter product being the highest in the history of the industry.

Based upon the figures contained in the current issue of the *Organon*, consumption of the various textile fibres during the past few years follows:

(Units are millions of pounds)					
	Cotton	Wool	Silk	Rayon	Total
1933	3,031.0	324.3	62.4	206.8	3,624.5
1932	2,457.6	240.9	73.7	152.2	2,924.4
1931	2,656.7	320.9	79.1	157.3	3,214.0
1930	2,608.3	268.8	77.4	117.2	3,071.7
1929	3,426.3	365.6	82.4	131.3	4,005.6
1928	3,187.4	336.6	75.9	100.1	3,700.0
1927	3,584.0	344.1	73.3	100.0	4,104.4

Commenting upon the question of alleged shifts in consumption due to the cotton processing tax, the *Organon* points out that if the four fibres—cotton, wool, silk and rayon—had to be teamed up into two pairs, which compete most actively intra-pair, probably most people would group silk and rayon together as showing the greatest direct competition one with the other; by elimination, then, wool and cotton would be left as the other team of competition. Examining the silk and the rayon percentages it will be noted that whereas rayon increased from 5.2 per cent to 5.7 per cent of the total (an increase of 0.5 per cent) from 1932 to 1933, silk decreased from 2.5 per cent to 1.7 per cent of the total, a decline of 0.8 per cent, leaving a net loss in standing of 0.3 per cent for this team. Stated another way, rayon did not gain as much relative to the total as was lost by its chief competitor silk in the 1932-1933 comparison. Conversely, the 0.7 per cent increase in wool consumption relative to total fiber consumption, was less than offset by the 0.4 per cent decline in cotton.

"On this line of reasoning," it is added, "it is clear that from 1932 to 1933 rayon consumption did not increase as much relative to the total as silk consumption decreased. Further, as regards the apparent points of competition, all fibres lost to wool—rayon and silk indirectly and cotton directly. Little solace can be found in these data, we believe, by those searching for factual proof that there has been, or will be, a shift in consumption from cotton to rayon since August 1st last."

Mill Shares Show Better Position

(Continued from Page 11)

Many investors now realize that the textile industry is more sensitive to improved conditions than the heavy industries, that it is fundamental in character and, if properly supervised, should prove an excellent medium for investment. Mergers should be effected eventually so as to improve merchandising and give wider distribution of textile shares, leading toward eventual listings on the New York Stock Exchange. There will continue to be a premium placed on good management and sound common sense judgment which will be needed, especially in merchandising, now that all competitive units of the South

are placed on the same wage scale. Improved machinery and installation of it may help manufacturing to some extent but the real profits of the future will lie in the ability of mill executives to gauge the trend of styles and to follow the product clear through from manufacturing to the consumer. Poorly managed companies may have been resuscitated temporarily but the profit of the marginal and inefficient units will be so meager that eventually they will either drop out or be absorbed.

We can look forward confidently to a period of stabilization, such as the cotton goods industry has not had in years, and to much higher prices for textile stocks by the end of 1934.

QUOTATIONS—SOUTHERN TEXTILE STOCKS

	Dividend Rate	Present		
		Jan., 1934	Jan., 1933	Jan., 1926
Anderson Cotton Mills		35	25	101
Avondale Mills	20	600	325	900
Beaumont Mfg. Co.		90	30	320
Belton Mills		9½	5	62
Bibb Mfg. Co.		74	35	195
Brandon A.		34	6	
Calhoun Mills	4	38	25	125
Chadwick-Hoskins Co.		9½	4	16
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	10	100	45	304
Clifton Mfg. Co.	8	74	37	142
Columbus Mfg. Co.		55	40	138
D. E. Converse Co.	5	55	35	110
Duncan Mills	8	94	35	93
Eagle & Phenix Mills		40	35	110
Enterprise Mfg. Co.		25	15	105
Florence Mills		33	13	
Gaffney Mfg. Co.		20	5	83
Gainesville Cotton Mills		40	30	185
Glenwood Mills	6	70	50	130
Gossett Mills		33	17	
Graniteville Mfg. Co.		30	23	135
Hartsville Cotton Mills	6	75	50	152
Inman Mills		50	40	148
Judson Mills A pfd.	3½	63	38	105
John P. King Mfg. Co.		55	20	120
Laurens Cotton Mills	4	40	25	150
Marion Mfg. Co.	6	70	47	140
Marlboro Mills		12½	4	46
Monarch Mills	6	53	35	133
Newberry Cotton Mills	6	55	32	131
Orr Cotton Mills		28	15	101
Pacolet Mfg. Co.		22	6	211
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	8	95	54	138
F. W. Poe Mfg. Co.		18	12	111
Riverside & Dan River		9½	4	47
Saxon Mills		16	15	85
Sibley Mfg. Co.		25	14	60
Southern Bleachery & Print Wks.		17	4	
Spartan Mills	8	90	55	151
Union-Buffalo first pfd.		76	20	93
Union-Buffalo second pfd.		21	8	52
Victor-Monaghan Co.	4	57	28	109
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.		60	40	147

The New Deal and The Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 9)

this great industry in each State. I found that these Governors realized the importance of such co-operative agreement in order to improve the conditions in the industry in their own States. Yet the proposal made absolutely no progress, for the simple reason that the competitive situation reached across State lines and the State's power ended with State lines.

The rugged individualism of the cotton manufacturing industry stood out so prominently that the President himself mentioned this industry last summer as one of those containing 90 per cent good and 10 per cent bad, in his NRA speech. Yet the cotton textile industry was the first to come in under the code, the first to lay the foundation for the reduction of hours, spread of employment, increased minimum wages, and the abolition of

child labor. Thus we find that the stone rejected in the economic structure has today become the head of the corner.

Under the NRA unrestrained overproduction in cotton textiles, long a point of bitter contention, is gradually ceasing. The 40-hour work week and the 80-hour limitation on productive machinery have spread employment and held down overproduction. For example, last March the cotton textile industry was working about 320,000 operatives in the entire United States. In September, cotton textile employees numbered 466,000. This gain of 146,000, or 45 per cent, has meant more than 20,000 additional employees put to work in North Carolina. The payrolls in cotton mills increased from \$12,800,000 in March, 1933, to \$27,000,000 in September—a gain of \$14,200,000, or 110 per cent. The cotton mill employees in the South shared in this increase in wages to a greater extent even than they did in the increase in number employed. It is not necessary to point out that wages paid to cotton mill operatives are wages that immediately find their way into the bloodstream of trade and sweeten the economic wellbeing of the entire community.

The cotton textile industry offers the best illustration of increased employment, increase in wage scale, increase in total wages paid, of any industry in the South, because it is the biggest industry in the section, and because before the President undertook to give a new deal to the people of this country it was the sickest industry in the South. But the cotton textile industry is not the only industry that has shared in this new upturn of activity and new prosperity. If time sufficed, the same results could be pointed out as accruing to the hosiery industry, the rayon industry, the furniture industry, and to the great tobacco manufacturing industry. I want to impress this idea on the mind of every person giving thought to these words, namely, without the mind to conceive the problem, the courage to dare to undertake it, and the will to force selfish and narrow-minded industries and interests to give it a chance to succeed, the whole scheme would have died a-borning. Our President, and those who enjoy his confidence and share in the planning, saw the problem steadily and saw it whole. No single State could have done it. The South could not have done it. The West could not have done it. The great financial and banking center of New York could not have done it. Industry itself could not have done it. But the President of the entire nation, possessing the confidence and loyalty of 90 per cent of all our people is actually putting over a new deal. Whatever may happen to the new deal, this we know—the benefits which have already accrued to labor and industry will never be abandoned. While the statute may be changed, the great permanent values already derived have become a part of the warp and woof of the common law of this nation.

Control of Production Should Assure Success of Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 8)

sumed the obligation of minimum pay envelopes, increased employment but with shorter working hours for employees.

Under the code, minimum wages were established in the lower brackets, which in many instances were wage increases. Rates were also adjusted for skilled workers so that differentials previously observed for the higher occupational groups would be preserved in their proper ratio to other wages. A shorter working week was provided for operatives which reduced the maximum hours of labor from 48, 55 and even 60 hours per week to an industry-wide level of not exceeding 40 hours.

The objective of the employment and wage provisions was to spread employment and make it more steady and certain, also to ensure that weekly earnings would not be reduced. Payrolls of the industry show that this objective has been accomplished. There has been a large accession to the number of workers employed and the general level of earnings has improved.

A statistical review of the situation will bear repetition. Last March, before the formulation of the code, the industry was providing work more or less intermittently for 320,000 employees or considerably fewer than the pre-depression number. Some increase in employment followed upon a wave of consumer buying stimulated by prospects of code operation and necessary upward trend of prices. The adoption of the 40-hour week carried this increase to large proportions. Within one month after the adoption of the code the industry was providing work for 466,000 employees, a greater number than were employed in the pre-depression era. Employment has since remained at an improved level.

The industry's payrolls graphically portray the improvement for the working personnel. In March, the total amount paid to employees was \$12,800,000. In September, the workers received \$26,000,000 and their earnings in October and November, also, approximated that total. Between March and December, spread of employment and improved wages added some \$70,000,000 to the purchasing power of the industry's employees. This speaks for itself in reflecting the cotton textile industry's share in improving the nation's buying power.

The code provision for wage minimums never was intended to flatten wages in the industry to minimum levels, nor has it done so. In providing for minimums, the Code Authority and the Federal Authority recognized the possibility of reverse reaction which might make minimum wages the maximum wages, and took the necessary steps in the code itself for preservation of differentials which would prevent any such development.

From the foregoing facts it is readily apparent that code operation, through which an enforceable share-the-work plan was adopted and made effective, has been a boon to cotton textile employees and communities. Stability in the employment situation obviously has its beneficial side for the mills. Their position as competing units is also improved by the establishment of wage minimums which provide uniformity at one of the major bases of competition—labor costs.

Supplementing these adjustments, the industry also has the encouragement of a broader distribution of business ensured through the limitation on machine hours. The 80-hour maximum reduces concentration of business in plants that had been operating over 80 hours and up to 144 hours per week, with consequent opportunity for efficient mills and employees that had been partly idle to fare better in productive employment.

This position has been reached with full recognition that there must be no obstacle to a rate of production ample to supply the greatest consumer demand that can be currently stimulated.

The industry has put its house in order and is living up to its full responsibilities under NRA. It has been demonstrated by experience that the code is fundamentally sound. Better methods of applying it are constantly becoming apparent. Self-regulation for the benefit of the industry as a whole is being achieved, with appropriate adjustments for the special requirements of individual groups.

Six months of code experience with resultant improvement in the industry's position has laid a foundation for progress in 1934.

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Cotton Bags Popular As Consumer Packages

Consumer packaging of farm products in cotton bags has been increasing rapidly, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The bureau notes, for example, that more than 10,000,000 cotton bags were used in 1932 in consumer packaging of potatoes. In 1928 only about 500,000 cotton bags were used for this purpose.

The bureau says in a printed pamphlet just issued on the subject that cotton bags make attractive packages; they supply a suitable surface for brand names and make possible effective advertising; they are dura-

ble and little affected by moisture; they represent minimum tare weight, and they have a high salvage value. Economies in labor costs in packaging oranges in consumer-size cotton bags are cited.

Three sizes of consumer bags are in general use for potatoes—carrying 10, 15 and 25 pounds. Three years ago, the 25-pound bags were most popular, but now the 15-pound bags are most popular, and more of the 10-pound bags are being used.

In connection with its researches looking toward increased use of cotton, the bureau, in co-operation with North Carolina State College developed a duplex cotton fabric that has open-mesh and close-mesh sections, the open-mesh section permitting consumer inspection of the contents of bags made of this fabric, and the close-mesh portion providing a surface for brand names and other labelling. bags of this fabric are being used in retailing onions, potatoes and walnuts. More than 2,000,000 bags of this type have been used since their introduction to the trade less than two years ago.

An all-over open-mesh cotton fabric is being used in consumer packaging of citrus fruits and nuts, and the bureau says that dealers who handle large quantities of fruit assert that this container carries fruit from growers to consumers with less than the average loss sustained when other containers are used. A patent covering the construction of the duplex bag has been granted by the United States Patent Office, and the rights of the Government inventor have been assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture in the interest of the public.

A survey by bureau representatives recently disclosed that farm products in consumer-size cotton bags are being received in practically all Northern markets, in the East, in many Southern markets, and in some Western markets. Some wholesalers and retailers said they believe that the small cotton bag is rapidly becoming the principal type of container for merchandising potatoes, onions and citrus fruit.

Cone Donates School Site

Greensboro, N. C.—The Proximity Manufacturing Company, Bernard Cone, president, will donate a site and give \$10,000 in cash toward the construction of a twenty-four-room school building at the White Oak Mills, a unit of the company, the balance with which to erect the building to be secured from the PWA as a loan to the county along with money to the amount of \$260,000 for other school improvements.

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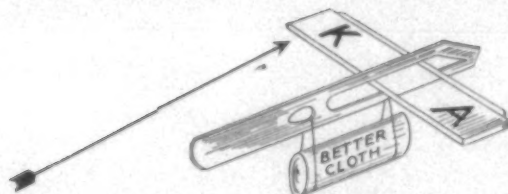
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